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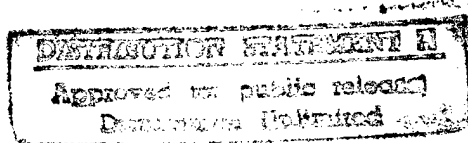
JPRS 82806

4 February 1983

# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 387



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## POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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## PARTY AND STATE

### YU QIULI'S REPORT AT 11TH CYL CONGRESS

HK110801 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 30 Dec 82 pp 2, 3

[Article by Yu Qiuli: [0151 4428 6849] "Contributing One's Youth and Strength to the Modernization of National Defense--report [excerpts] to the 11th CYL Congress on 25 December 1982"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Comrades,

The 11th CYL National Congress is a very important meeting following the convocation of the 12th CPC National Congress. It is a major event in the political life of the young people and people in general in the country. Convened at the crucial historical time of the succession of the young to the old party and government cadres and their cooperation, the CYL Congress will definitely promote the rapid growth of hundreds of thousands of young cadres who have both ability and political integrity and the smooth transfer of the victorious red banner from the hands of the older generation to those of the younger generations. On behalf of the military commission of the CPC Central Committee and all PLA commanders and fighters, I extend warm congratulations on the congress and sincere and best regards to all representatives from all localities and fronts and PLA units from various parts of the country and to young people of all nationalities throughout the country who are studying and working hard for socialist modernization.

Young people are shock troops in building socialism in China and also guardians of the security of the motherland. The power of the people's liberation army and consolidation of China's national defense hinges on young people. The broad masses of young people ardently love the socialist motherland and pay keen attention to the modernization of national defense. With great enthusiasm, they want to dedicate their youth, wisdom and strength to the motherland for they believe that the modernization of national defense not only concerns China's security, dignity and prestige but also represents an important factor for reinvigorating the Chinese nation. The CPC Central Committee secretariat has asked me to speak about the situation in building national defense. I would like to mention five questions.

#### I. The Necessity of Building Powerful National Defense

As you know, due to the corrupt and incompetent reactionary ruling class in modern Chinese history, our country was defenseless and the Chinese people were



bullied and oppressed by foreign aggressors over a long period of time and endured all sorts of hardships. It was only after the founding of the Communist Party of China and the new people's army under the leadership of the party that the Chinese people could take the destiny of the country into their own hands. After protracted armed struggles, our motherland obtained independence, the nation was liberated and the Chinese people finally rose to their feet! The historical experience over more than a half century has proved a truth: "Without a people's army, the people have nothing." By the same token under the socialist condition, without a powerful people's army and modern national defense, it is impossible to safeguard the country's independence and the smooth achievement of socialist modernization.

It should be noted that the 1980's is still a decade of turbulence and crises because of aggression, expansion and fierce contention by imperialism and hegemonism in various parts of the world. Opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace is the most important task facing the people of countries throughout the world. Our socialist modernization is being carried out at a time when the world is still in turmoil and our country's security seriously threatened. We will need a peaceful world environment for a long time in order to build up our country. Only when we are fully prepared against a war of aggression can we help maintain peace in the present world. We must strengthen national defense on the basis of vigorous economic development and strive to build the People's Liberation Army into a modern and regular revolutionary army and further increase the army's self-defense ability under conditions of a modern war. Powerful national defense and with a powerful people's army, we can prevent imperialists and hegemonists from taking reckless actions against our country. If they dare to launch an aggressive war against our country, they are bound to meet with utter failure before the iron fists of the Chinese people.

The duty of an army is to fight. What should it do in times of peace? Our army is shouldering arduous and difficult tasks. Our country has a boundary line of over 20,000 kilometers, a coastline of over 18,000 kilometers and more than 5,000 thousand big and small islands off its coast. In order to defend our motherland's territory, territorial waters and territorial air space, the PLA must set up defense over a vast territory, patrol in border areas, on the sea and in the air, escort ships and fishing boats and garrisons on some islands. Vietnam has repeatedly carried out armed provocations in our country's border areas. The cadres and fighters in Koulinsan Mountain, Fakashan Mountain and other places are fighting heroically to defend our motherland's sacred border areas. In addition to making preparations against war and carrying out military training, our army has to fulfill various tasks and duties, construct projects and facilities for national defense, strengthen tactical training, develop new weapons and equipment, participate in socialist construction and do a good job in reserve service mobilization and militia.

At present, our army's equipment and technology are sophisticated and work is elaborately divided up. So coordination among various sectors are needed. At ordinary times, the main tasks of the army are to carry out strict training, to carry out various kinds of exercises, to familiarize commanders with organizational and commanding work in war and knowledge of modern weapon and equipment

and to help the soldiers skillfully master the weapons and special techniques they use. Without good training, our planes might shoot our tanks, our artillery might shell our infantry, our army would lose its fighting capacity and it would not be able to fulfill its fighting tasks.

Our army, the broad masses of commanders and fighters garrisoned in border areas and on the coast in particular, is making great efforts to fulfill its tasks under extremely difficult conditions. The commanders and fighters in many sentry posts in the border areas and along the coast are vigilantly defending the motherland in difficult surroundings all the year round. Here, I would like to give an example: Karakorumshan Mountain iron sentry post of the Urumqi PLA units is over 5,300 meters above seal level, where the air is thin, oxygen is far from adequate and the climate is cold--it is 45 degrees below zero on the coldest days. Heavy snow seals mountain passes for 8 months of the year. However, the commanders and fighters take hardship as glory and regard the sentry post as their home. They have fulfilled various tasks with flying colors and are willing to contribute their youth to defending the motherland.

Those who have been to Fakashan Mountain, Koulinsan Mountain and sentry posts in border areas are all deeply moved. They say, "that we can concentrate our efforts on socialist construction and that the people can lead a peaceful and secure life depend on the PLA who are defending the motherland day and night." A powerful PLA will be a reliable guarantee for the security of the motherland and the fulfillment of the gigantic goal of socialist modernization. We must vigorously carry forward the spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism and heighten the concept of national defense so that the people of all nationalities and broad masses of young people in the country will understand that the safety and danger of the country is closely linked with the interests of every Chinese citizen and thus will be prepared for danger in times of peace and pay keen attention to and support the modernization of national defense.

## II. Important Achievements Have Been Made in National Defense

Since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, especially since Comrade Deng Xiaoping took charge of its military commission, we have scored great progress in building a revolutionary, modern and regular army. The commanders and fighters of the whole army have markedly raised their political consciousness, understanding of policy and military training skills. We have won victory in the self-defensive counterattack against Vietnamese aggression. We have strengthened defense in border areas, on territorial waters and in territorial air space. We have also achieved breakthroughs in improving weapons and equipment and conducting scientific research and experiments and laid sound foundations for the construction of military engineering projects and mobilization of militiamen. As in the whole party and country, the situation in army building is one of the best since the founding of the country.

### /1. Our Army Has Developed Into Combined Armed Forces With Various Arms and Services/

Compared with the past, we have made great progress in national defense, our army has developed from an army with only infantry in the past into a modern

army with various services including the ground force, navy, air force and strategic missile units.

The development of our army's weapons and equipment has gone through three stages: In the first stage, from the revolutionary civil war period to the liberation of the whole country, we had only millet plus rifles and light and heavy weapons captured from Chiang's troops. In the second stage, the period of the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, we had some tanks, planes and artillery in addition to rifles. At present, we have entered a new stage of conventional weapons plus special weapons. As far as political quality is concerned, our army is the first grade in the world.

After the founding of the country, we built in succession the air force, navy, artillery units, armored units, engineer corps, railway corps, signal corps, anti-chemical corps and strategical missile units.

In our air force, there are air service units, anti-aircraft artillery units, radar units, airborne units and ground-to-air missile units. They are shouldering the fighting tasks of defending our motherland's territory and territorial air space and giving support to the ground force and navy in times of war.

In our navy, there are surface warships, submarines, naval airmen and marine corps. Our navy is capable of fighting under water, on water surface and in the air and is entrusted with the mission of defending the motherland's territorial waters.

In our ground force, there are artillery units, armored units, engineer corps, signal corps, anti-chemical units and logistics units. Our ground force has much more technical weapons than before. Technical units account for a relatively large percentage of the field armies and there are also motorized units. Much progress has also been made in our army's logistics work.

Last year, we carried out a series of military exercises and reviews in north China and in other places. They reflected the new fighting style of our armed forces, showed the modernization and regularization level and displayed the might of our country and army. From the military exercise and review held in a certain locality in north China, we can see the powerful lineup of the motorized infantry, airborne units, artillery units, ground-to-air missiles, anti-tank missiles, engineer corps and the air service of the air force. They are entirely different from what they were when we held a military review to celebrate the founding of our country. At that time, there was basically only the ground force in our army, marching past Tian An Men were mainly the infantry and cavalry units with a few cannon and Howitzers as well as some small tanks captured from the enemy. The recent military exercise was highly inspiring. In the invisible space, electrons interfered with the enemy's radars and disturbed its command system. The enemy launched counterinterference and counterdisturbance. There were planes flying one above another in the air: fighters, bombers, attackers and armed helicopters. They gave support to the ground force at high, medium and low altitudes. On the ground, under cover of the aircraft, groups of tanks made wide-angle, front and depth attacks and similar defenses one after another. Helicopters carried infantrymen to coordinate with tanks on their attack on the "enemy" positions. Airborne troops

cut off the "enemy's" rear and turned it into the front. Long, medium and short-range artillery and missiles formed crisscross networks of fire. Modernization in logistics work was also very inspiring. With so many armored cars and vehicles participating in the exercise, the supply of fuel was a big problem. It took only several minutes to fill the oil tanks of dozens of cars, thus meeting the speed and flexibility requirements of the armed forces. All leading comrades of the Central Committee and cadres and the masses who watched this military exercise felt that they had seen something unprecedented and were greatly inspired. Comments by foreign newspapers said: "The military exercise held in north China showed China's strong determination in military modernization."

## /2. We Already Have Strategic Weapons Such as Atomic Bombs, Hydrogen Bombs and Long-range Missiles for Defensive Use/

The starting point of advanced science and technology for national defense in our country was nearly 20 years behind that of the United States. In 1945, the United States succeeded in its atomic bomb test. In accordance with the scientific and technological level and the economic strength of our country, Comrade Mao Zedong put forward in 1958 the task of making a few atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs. Comrades Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping and several old generals made great efforts to this end. We depended on our own strength in developing advanced science and technology for national defense after the Soviet Union scrapped the agreements and withdrew its specialists and under difficult conditions caused by the blockade of the imperialists, scientists, engineering personnel and PLA commanders and fighters who fought on the front of national defense scientific research and the national defense industry took infinite pains for years on end to develop science and technology for national defense without attracting public attention and made great contributions. In those days, many young college graduates volunteered to go to work in test bases where there were many hardships and contributed their youth to national defense. It is precisely because we have a large number of such comrades who work hard and skilfully for the prosperity of the country and the support of the broad masses of people on all fronts throughout the country that we are able to rapidly develop advanced science and technology for national defense. In October 1964, the first atom bomb was successfully exploded. Later, a series of tests on missiles and hydrogen bombs were carried out. We have launched eight artificial earth satellites and become the world's third country which has mastered the technique of recovering artificial earth satellites.

After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, scientific research for national defense entered a new stage and we have made many important breakthroughs. In May 1980, we launched a carrier rocket to the South Pacific. Our ocean going survey fleet and naval escort warships passed straits, crossed the equator and entered the South Pacific after covering over 9,000 nautical miles through large waves. They successfully completed the test. During the test, the carrier rocket was accurately controlled by various automatic testing instruments. When it reached an altitude of 2,000-4,000 meters above the surface of the South Pacific, the instrument capsule with important data about the rocket flight in it was automatically shot out of the rocket and wafted down on the water. [Words indistinct] The helicopter which was responsible for retrieving it soon discovered it. It remained in the air 30 meters vertically above the water while divers jumped into the sea. They took

only 5 minutes and 20 seconds to retrieve the instrument capsule. This fact vividly demonstrates the bravery and fighting capacity of our army. In September 1981, we mastered the new technology of launching three satellites with one carrier rocket. In September this year, we launched another artificial earth satellite and recovered it on schedule. In October, we succeeded in launching a rocket from a submarine under water. This marked a new level of our technology in carrier rockets. These achievements show the might of our country and army. All overseas Chinese abroad take pride in them and feel that they have strong backing.

### /3. Military and Political Qualities Have Been Further Raised/

Our army has not only made progress in modernizing its weapons and equipment but also has continuously raised its military and political qualities. Our army has glorious revolutionary traditions. Although the image of the army was damaged as a result of the sabotaging activities of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques gratifying changes have taken place in the army's mental attitude, discipline, style, relations with the government, relations with the people and relations between officials and soldiers owing to the common efforts made by comrades in the army and localities in the past few years. The prestige of the army among the people is being restored and raised.

Through seriously studying and implementing the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought, carrying out in a penetrating way activities to build socialist spiritual civilization, setting to rights things which have been thrown into disorder, eliminating the influence of "leftist" ideas and overcoming rightist interference, the army has greatly increased its political consciousness, understanding of policies and consciousness of ideologically and politically identifying itself with the party Central Committee. Practice has proved that our army is loyal to the party and to the people, is well trained, has good style and great fighting capacity and is a completely reliable people's army.

Our army stood the test during the self-defensive counter-attack against Vietnamese aggression and won great victory. Our troops fought heroically. Many young people went to the battle field shortly after enlisting. They fought resourcefully and stubbornly under the guidance of veterans. In May last year, our frontier guards again launched a counterattack on the Vietnamese aggressors who intruded into the Fakashan and Koulinsan areas of our country. They fought bravely and stubbornly and at one stroke recovered the occupied territory. Then they repulsed the repeated assaults of the enemy. The Fakashan Mountain has an area of less than one hectare but the enemy shot more than 10,000 artillery shells on it in its attack. In May and June last year, our frontier guards repulsed 57 enemy attacks. This shows that the glorious tradition of fighting bravely and skilfully and a high level of the spirit of self-sacrifice of the Red Army and the eighth route army have been inherited and carried forward.

Last year, military committee Chairman Deng instructed the armed forces to strengthen regularization training. All units of the army are seriously implementing this instruction and organizational discipline and standards for

appearance and bearing have markedly improved. Troops garrisoned in many provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions were reviewed by leaders of the party, government and army. People were very glad to find the three armed services march in step valiantly and in high spirit and have high quality, paying attention to civility and politeness. After watching the military review and exercise held in a certain locality in north China, some party and government leaders of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions said excitedly: "With such a good army to defend the motherland and the four modernizations, the people can set their minds at rest." During the exercise, the soldiers were as highly disciplined as those in the war years. Some 100,000 soldiers carried out a military exercise within an area with a radius of several hundred li, yet they did their best to protect the people's interests and did many things for the people. The people praised them with one voice: "The former eighth route army has returned!"

In struggles to deal with emergencies caused by floods, our army has displayed the true quality of the people's own army. Last year, serious floods occurred in Sichuan, Shaanxi, Liaoning, Heilongjiang, Fujian and Guangdong. The armed forces sent out several hundred thousand soldiers to participate in fighting the floods and providing relief. They also donated large quantities of quilts, clothes and other things. The spirit and actions of the commanders and fighters of dashing ahead regardless of their own safety for the sake of the interests of the people and the state were commended by the people. The people said, "when-ever we meet with disasters or suffer hardships, we can count on the party Central Committee to send us the PLA men." There have been many vivid incidents. For instance, 23 cadres and fighters of the Fuzhou PLA units rowed a boat in the swift current of the flood for 28 hours and saved over 2,000 people from roofs and tree tops which were soon to be submerged. The people praised them as "23 warriors." The comrades of the people's bank in Zizhong County, which lies along the Tuojiang River in Sichuan, asked the PLA men garrisoned there to keep the key of the bank's vault when the place was threatened by floods. As the floods came, the cadres and fighters took the money, account books and checks from the vault and put them in a safe place. After the flood, they returned everything to the bank and asked the comrades of the bank to check them. It is difficult to find another army in the world in which the masses place so much trust.

Contributions made by the broad masses of commanders and fighters in building the country also vividly show the political quality and fighting capacity of the people's army. In the past 4 years, various PLA units have spent over 98 million work days in supporting local industrial and agricultural production. PLA units garrisoned in rural areas have assisted communes and production brigades to improve the production responsibility system. PLA units garrisoned in cities have helped factories, mines, enterprises, railway stations, ports and storehouses to unload goods in order to meet the needs of production. The air force has sent out planes to help sowing and cultivating forests on a large scale. The navy has sent out warships to escort ships and fishing boats. PLA units garrisoned in pastures have helped herdsmen develop animal husbandry. Railway corps, engineering corps and engineering corps for capital construction work for years on end in high mountains and in deserts where few people live. They have made outstanding achievements in building projects for national de-

fense, in building bridges and roads for the people and in the construction of factories and mines.

Facts have proved: The people's army will rush to wherever the party needs it most. The PLA commanders and fighters will struggle in the most difficult and dangerous places. Our army's glorious traditions and fine style fostered by proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation are shining brilliantly in the new period.

### III. Further Modernize National Defense

In his report at the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "We are strengthening army building so that the PLA will become a powerful modern, regular and revolutionary army and will further increase its defense capacity in modern wars." He also called for turning our army into not only a great wall of steel guarding our country but also an important force building socialist material and spiritual civilization. Comrade Hu Yaobang's report has pointed out our army's objective of struggle under the new situation. Guided by the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and under the leadership of the party Central Committee and its military commission, the army is advancing with big strides to create a new situation in army building.

We must modernize our national defense according to the needs of modern war. With the development of modern military science and technology, there are big differences between a modern war and wars fought in the past. The former has many new features and elements. Since the beginning of the 1970's, several local wars have been fought in the world. From these wars, we can see some new features of a modern war. They are, in short, dimensional warfare, coordinated warfare and general warfare.

Dimensional warfare means that during the war, ground, air and naval services are engaged at once and there is little difference between the front and the rear. Planes, warships, electronic equipments, tanks, missiles and parachuters participate in the battle all at the same time. The front and the rear are joined together.

Coordinated warfare means that in the past, wars were fought with a single armed service or fought with the coordination between armed services on a small scale or within a small scope but at present, different armed services jointly fight on a large scale, within a large scope and from beginning to end. All links of the war merge together. The weakness of any link may lead to the defeat of the war.

General warfare means that the whole country is mobilized and the entire country is required to have the capability of dealing with an emergency.

We do not think that weapons alone decide the outcome of war but we must understand that with the development of modern science and technology, advanced weapons play a very important role in winning victory in a war. Our national defense still lags behind modern science and technology and cannot meet the requirements of a modern war. We must understand this objective fact and rouse

ourselves to narrow the gap. To build a strong modern and regular revolutionary army is the core of the modernization of national defense. The modernization of the army as a whole requires three main things: 1) people with a high degree of political consciousness, advanced military knowledge, a good education and command of modern weapons, equipment and fighting tactics; 2) first-rate modern weapons and equipment; and 3) a rational and scientific military system and structure base on good use and strict training of men and arms. To serve this end, efforts must be made from now until some time in the future to solve the following major questions:

1. The study of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress must be deepened. It is necessary to further eliminate the influence of "leftist" erroneous ideas and, at the same time, heighten vigilance against and resist the tendency to bourgeois liberalism in order to enable the commanders and fighters of the whole army to maintain ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee, further emancipate their minds, dare to bring forth new ideas and bring into full play their enthusiasm and creativity. This is the ideological and political foundation for creating a new situation in army work and building a modern and regular army.

2. It is necessary to streamline and reorganize the army and build a crack army in accordance with the policy adopted by the party Central Committee concerning the restructuring of organs and the arrangements mapped out by the military commission. This is an important strategic measure for implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress, building a modern and regular revolutionary army, and raising the army's combat capability. This is because the trial of strength in a modern war not only involves the number of soldiers but also involves the degree of modernization of the weapons and equipment and the soldiers' capability of using them. If we reduce the normal number of soldiers in the army, we will be able to use the money and materials thus saved to develop new weapons and equipment and to raise the quality of the cadres and fighters. We will see that after the streamlining and reorganization and striving hard for some time, we will be able to build our army into a crack army with a simple but effective organization, flexible command, first-rate equipment, good training, quick mobilization, high efficiency and strong combat capability. It will become a sharp sword for defending the motherland.

3. It is necessary to pay keen attention to making the army cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent and to raising the level of science and culture in the army. The average age of cadres is a common problem facing the whole party, whole army and country. The problem is especially pressing in the army. The abruptness of a modern war, its speedy development and the modern command system all demand that our commanders must be young and educated.

As we live in an age witnessing progress in science and technology in our everyday life and as scientific and technological inventions are often first applied in the military field. At present, achievements in atomic energy, space technology, electronics, laser and ultrared rays have been extensively used in the military field bringing about a gradual change in the army's weapons and equipment and changes in tactics and strategy. It is necessary for the commanders to



acquire a certain level of science and other modern knowledge in order to effectively command battles and lead fighting. Even the work of a company commander is not easy. He has to master knowledge about many armed services and the skills of coordination in a modern war before he is able to command an reinforced company. Commander Mao Zedong once said: "We have entered an advanced stage in army building, that is, a stage of mastering modern technology." At present, our army's cadres and fighters have a much higher cultural level than those in the years of the revolutionary wars. Nevertheless, we still are a far cry from the needs of modernizing our national defense. General welfare means that the whole country is mobilized and the entire country is required to have the capability of dealing with an emergency.

We do not think that weapons alone decide the outcome of war but we must understand that with the development of modern science and technology, advanced weapons play a very important role in winning victory in a war. Our national defense still lags behind modern science and technology and cannot meet the requirements of a modern war. We must understand this objective fact and rouse ourselves to narrow the gap. To build a strong modern and regular revolutionary army is the core of the modernization of national defense. The modernization of the army as a whole requires three main things: 1) people with a high degree of political consciousness, advanced military knowledge, a good education and command of modern weapons, equipment and fighting tactics; 2) first-rate modern weapons and equipment; and 3) a rational and scientific military system and structure base on good use and strict training of men and arms. To serve this end, efforts must be made from now until some time in the future to solve the following major questions:

1. The study of the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress must be deepened. It is necessary to further eliminate the influence of "leftist" erroneous ideas and, at the same time, heighten vigilance against and resist the tendency to bourgeois liberalism in order enable the commanders and fighters of the whole army to maintain ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee, further emancipate their minds, dare to bring forth new ideas and bring into full play their enthusiasm and creativity. This is the ideological and political foundation for creating a new situation in army work and building a modern and regular army.

2. It is necessary to streamline and reorganize the army and build a crack army in accordance with the policy adopted by the party Central Committee concerning the restructuring of organs and the arrangements mapped out by the military commission. This is an important strategic measure for implementing the build-lines of the 12th CPC National Congress, building a modern and regular revolutionary army, and raising the army's combat capability. This is because the trial of strength in a modern war not only involves the number of soldiers but also involves the degree of modernization of the weapons and equipment and the soldiers' capability of using them. If we reduce the normal number of soldiers in the army, we will be able to use the money and materials thus saved to develop new weapons and equipment and to raise the quality of the cadres and fighters. We will see that after the streamlining and reorganization and striving hard for some time, we will be able to build our army into a crack army with a simple but effective organization, flexible command, first-rate equipment, good training, quick mobilization, high efficiency and strong combat capability. It will become a sharp sword for defending the motherland.

3. It is necessary to pay keen attention to making the army cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent and to raising the level of science and culture in the army. The average age of cadres is a common problem facing the whole party, whole army and country. The problem is especially pressing in the army. The abruptness of a modern war, its speedy development and the modern command system all demand that our commanders must be young and educated.

As we live in an age witnessing progress in science and technology in our everyday life and as scientific and technological inventions are often first applied in the military field. At present, achievements in atomic energy, space technology, electronics, laser and ultrared rays have been extensively used in the military field bringing about a gradual change in the army's weapons and equipment and changes in tactics and strategy. It is necessary for the commanders to acquire a certain level of science and other modern knowledge in order to effectively command battles and lead fighting. Even the work of a company commander is not easy. He has to master knowledge about many armed services and the skills of coordination in a modern war before he is able to command an reinforced company. Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "We have entered an advanced stage in army building, that is, a stage of mastering modern technology." At present, our army's cadres and fighters have a much higher cultural level than those in the years of the revolutionary wars. Nevertheless, we still are a far cry from the needs of modernizing our national defense. We have adopted various measures to raise the educational level in the army. On the one hand, we take educational level into consideration in recruiting new soldiers and in selecting cadres. On the other hand, we encourage cadres and fighters to increase their capability through self-education. Besides, we strive to do a good job in running military colleges and in training various kinds of cadres. From now on, we select cadres only from fighters who are senior middle school graduates and who have been trained in college and passed their exams. We will also recruit college graduates from various localities to join the army. We hope that the CYL will encourage some fine college graduates to join the PLA each year and encourage educated young people who are interested in army building to sit the entrance exam of military colleges. Making the cadres more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent is a strategic question which affects the overall situation in army building. We are striving to solve the problem of the succession of new cadres to the old in 3 to 5 years so that the cadres will be much more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and more professionally competent.

4. Develop and improve our army's weapons and equipment independently and self-reliance. To modernize our national defense, we must rely on our own strength in developing our own advanced military science and technology and improving weapons and equipments. If possible, we will also introduce some advanced technology from foreign countries in order to enhance our own development. However, we cannot place our hope of modernizing our army on buying weapons and equipment from foreign countries. In order to build a modern army, we must establish a footing in developing our own military science and technology and defense industry. We must have this lofty ambition. Of course, if possible, we must also introduce some advanced technology. However, we mainly depend on our own strength.

The modernization of our national defense is entirely different from superpower hegemony. In order to dominate the world, they stress developing offensive weapons. Ours is a socialist country and we will never seek hegemony. We do not want an inch of territory of another country. We adhere to the policy of active strategic defensive and stress developing defensive weapons. Proceeding from our country's concrete situation, we must selectively develop and improve our weapons and equipment and at the same time we must be ready to defeat better equipped enemies with our existing equipment.

We have already laid a reasonable foundation for our fair-sized military science and technology and defense industry, built a relatively comprehensive system of defense research and industry, and trained a large number of researchers, technicians, administrators and skilled technical workers. We have already built relatively complete aeronautic, weaponry, electronic, ship building, missile and nuclear industries with quite a high level. Led by the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress, with the solicitude and support of the whole party and from all quarters of the country, and following the development of our national economy, our armed forces' weaponry will be further improved and a brand new situation will appear in the modernization of our national defense. We are fully confident in such prospects.

#### IV. The Modernization of Our National Defense Depends on the Common Efforts of the Youths and People of the Whole Country

Modernization of national defense depends on modernization of our industry, agriculture, science and technology. For this reason, it is not the task of one or several departments, nor is it the task of the armed forces. It is the objective of struggle for the whole party and the whole nation. This objective can only be attained through the common efforts of the whole army and the whole nation, under the unified leadership of the party Central Committee. The efforts exerted for socialist modernization by our workers, peasants and intellectuals, working in various posts of economic, scientific, technological and cultural construction, and direct or indirect contributions to the modernization of defense.

The broad masses of young people are shouldering a particularly heavy responsibility in the modernization of national defense. Our young people today are a generation which will step from this century into the next. The heavy burden of socialist modernization has thus historically fallen on young people of this generation. Young people today are full of vigor and vitality. They are also better educated, quite capable of receiving new knowledge and innovations, good at thinking and daring to create, and so they are a highly promising generation, having the potential to develop their abilities to the full. The young people made tremendous contributions to revolutionary wars. During the northern expedition, Ye Ting's independent regiment, which was praised as the "iron army," was composed mainly of revolutionary young people. On the 25,000-li long march, all the company commanders, battalion commanders, regiment commanders and division commanders were young people around 20 years of age. During the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, the war of liberation and the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, most of our commanders were young people and most of the senior generals and commanders were only about 30. Not long

ago, during the self-defensive counterattack against Vietnamese aggression, a large number of young combat heroes of the Dong Cunrui and Huang Jiguang type emerged. Young people are a vital new force in socialist construction. They are also a vital new force in realizing modernization of national defense and safeguarding the motherland. Young people are needed to inherit our army's glorious tradition of being brave and skillful in battle and to scale the heights of modern military science and technology. They are needed so that the armed forces can choose their cadres from among those young people who are outstanding, and so that our armed forces can be steadily replenished. Young people, who represent 80 to 90 percent of the people in the armed forces, are playing the role of being the shock force in accomplishing various missions. Therefore, it is completely true, in a certain sense, that modernization of national defense cannot be achieved without the young people's heroic struggle.

Now I would like to express my hopes:

/1. I hope young people will vie with one another to join the army and strive to be outstanding conscripts./

Performing military service in the PLA is a sacred obligation for the broad masses of young people, prescribed in the constitution. It is also the glorious task of young people to defend their motherland. To modernize itself, our armed forces must select a large number of young people who have good political thinking, are educated and physically strong. This task requires the CYL's energetic assistance and support. All sorts of activities must be carried out so that the previous longstanding, fine social habit of cherishing the army and considering it glorious to join the army can be inherited and fostered.

Today, a small number of young people think that "it is disadvantageous to join the PLA." Young people with such thinking must be educated and clearly told that performing military service is young people's duty-bound obligation. We must admit that, when a young person is serving in the military, his family's income and his education in a higher school may be somewhat affected. But the spirit of sacrificing certain individual benefits to safeguard and develop the whole nation's fundamental interests is lofty and glorious. The party and the people not only give the political honor to enlisted young people which they deserve, but have also prescribed all sorts of policies, giving special care to disabled servicemen and to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen. We must not only pay attention to our own economic benefits, but always think of our historical responsibilities as being the masters of our country, and of the interests of our country, people and all society. Some fighters have put it well: "Joining the army to fulfil our obligations enables us to safeguard the motherland's security and socialist modernization, and the happiness and peace of our parents and brothers at the same time. We should not only see that we are fulfilling our obligatory service in the interests of other people, we should also see that other people are fulfilling more obligatory services in our interest."

After joining the armed forces, there is also the question of keeping the young people's minds on performing their military service. After joining the armed forces, young people still have all sorts of ties with their families and society. Whether our men can keep their minds of performing their military service is

closely related to family and social influence and their work. On the one hand, the party and the CYL organizations and cadres must intensify education among the young fighters and be concerned with their growth; on the other, the local party and government organs and CYL organizations and the fighters' relatives must also assist the armed forces to do well their work among the young fighters. During her son's term of military service, four members of the family of Zhao Chenni, who is known as "the good mother of the people's own army," died one after another, and her livelihood was beset with difficulties. However, to let her son perform his military service with ease of mind, she kept the grief to herself, shouldered the family burden all by herself and kept encouraging her son to keep his mind on performing his service. She once said sensibly: "A son who is a soldier must do his best to be a good soldier, and one is a mother must do her best to be a good mother." When her deeds were publicized, a widespread response was triggered in the armed forces and the broad masses of young fighters were greatly inspired and educated.

There are also some young people who worry that, after joining the army, they can "learn nothing, just waste time." This shows that they do not understand that the PLA is a big revolutionary melting pot and a big school where they can learn politics, military affairs, science, general knowledge, technical knowhow and all sorts of practical skills, and where they can build a high sense of organizational discipline. Everybody knows that in the past the PLA has produced many people well versed in civil and military affairs. During the war years, many ordinary workers, peasants and educated youths, after a certain period of study in the army and after being tempered in war, became highly qualified personnel who not only understood revolutionary theory and how to fight a battle, but also became capable of doing various kinds of practical work. Ever since the compulsory military service system has been put into effect in our country, a large number of young people have joined and retired from the armed forces each year. A considerable number of retired servicemen feel that, after serving in the armed forces for several years, they have been greatly benefitted in many ways. A person's youth is the most important period for him to mould his world outlook and to build up his physique, knowledge and capabilities; and a few years of training in the service will be highly beneficial to his whole life. Some young people say that military life is too hard and too intense. Military life certainly is hard and intense in certain respects, but it is specifically such hardship and challenges that can produce the qualified personnel. On the industrial, agricultural, cultural and educational, scientific and other fronts, only those who have a firm and strong will can succeed, and a man's will can be tempered by the hard and challenging military life. If a man wants to lead an easy and comfortable life, he can never withstand winds and waves. The military is a highly centralized militant collective which has strict organizational discipline. Our young comrades would particularly treasure this hard-won opportunity to be tempered and mature in this militant collective.

During the past 2 years, certain military units, after fulfilling their military and political training and various assignments, have organized their cadres and fighters to study science, general knowledge and various types of professional skills in accordance with the principle that "the fighters are interested in learning them, the military units have the resources and the skills are useful after the cadres and fighters retire from the service," and have achieved very good results in training dual-purpose personnel who can fight with weapons and who can contribute to local construction after retiring from the military service.

This is a new thing that has appeared in building our armed forces during the new period. A division of the Nanjiang PLA units asked some 600 people who had special skills in a certain field to be teachers and run study sessions helping those who attended classes to acquire cultural knowledge or to prepare for the entrance exams of institutions of higher education. They also set up over 700 study groups to study subjects in specific fields. They set aside time for cultural education and used their spare time to study. A new atmosphere of studying science, culture and various professional technique prevailed over the whole division. In the past 2 years, ex-servicemen of this division who were recruited from rural areas have become tractor drivers, automobile drivers, electricians, machine repairers, veterinarians and agrotechnicians. Some have been employed by radio stations, newspapers, publishing houses, broadcasting centers and hospitals. Others have become college students. Seeing what has happened, the people are more willing to send their children and brothers to the armed forces.

As early as 1977, military commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping said: "We must make our armed forces livelier. It is not enough if we only pay attention to the needs of army building. We must also pay attention to the needs of cadres and fighters who will go back to civilian life." "They must acquire knowledge in various fields. After training, our cadres and fighters must be able to fight and to participate in socialist construction." Chairman Deng's instructions have reflected the demands of our ERA and the desires of the broad masses of commanders and fighters and their dependents. During the new period of socialist modernization, the state needs capable people, the fighters want to become capable people and parents want their children to become capable people. Many PLA units pay attention to the work of training capable people and enjoy extensive support. The fighters are happy, the parents are pleased and local administrations welcome such an attitude. Some fighters who formerly could not keep their minds on fulfilling military duties now feel that they can learn a lot and accomplish a lot in the armed forces seeing the conditions for study and the opportunity of becoming capable people. Fewer fighters engage in idle talks, roving in streets or visiting their fellow villagers in their spare time and more people study to make progress. There is a more concentrated atmosphere of study. The reason why this division of the Nanjing PLA units has been able to do a good job in training dual purpose personnel is closely related to the support of the CYL municipal committee where they are garrisoned. At present, all units of the armed forces are extensively carrying out activities of training dual purpose personnel. We hope that CYL organizations in various localities will make great efforts in supporting work in this respect.

/2. I hope for the further strengthening of army-government and army-people unity./

It is the glorious traditions for our party and army for the army to cherish the people and the people to support the army. In carrying out its various tasks, our army has received enormous support from local party and government offices, mass organizations and the broad masses of people. Party and government offices and the broad masses have also shown concern about and given support to such things as the transfer to civilian jobs and the retirement of large numbers of cadres and fighters, the settlement of disabled soldiers, the rendering of

special care to families of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, and the arrangements for the cadres' dependents and children to stay with their army units, to go to school and to find jobs. Among the broad masses of young people in various localities, there have been a great number of moving instances of warmly cherishing and supporting the PLA. During the self-defensive counter-attack against Vietnamese aggression, for example, the broad masses of young militiamen in Guangxi and Yunnan said: "We will give support to the armed forces no matter where they go. We will give whatever is needed by them." During a battle, Lu Tianzhu, deputy platoon leader of the militia in Hengxian County, Guangxi, took the lead in fighting bravely and drew the enemy's fire to himself in order to ensure the successful annihilation of the enemy. Later, he was wounded in two places on the legs. Blood was streaming out but he persisted in crawling toward the enemy's machine gun in the stronghold in order to cover his comrades-in-arms. He died gloriously. He was a militia hero of the Huang Jiguang type in the new period. Whenever there was a surprise attack while they were carrying the wounded soldiers, the militiamen would cover the wounded soldiers with their own bodies. They preferred death to letting the wounded soldiers be wounded for a second time. This showed their high political consciousness and their deep feelings towards the PLA. When our fighters were seriously wounded, they did not shed one drop of tear. However, when the masses of people returned them their clothes they had cleaned, brought them boiled eggs, chicken broth and fresh fruit and infused their blood into their bodies, they were moved to tears and were determined to return to the front earlier to fight against the enemy and render meritorious service.

In the new historical period, army-government and army-people unity has been further strengthened. In building the socialist spiritual civilization, some PLA units have assisted local government and people around places where they are garrisoned to set up "civility villages," "civility streets," "civility compounds" and "civility schools" and have created a good impression. The setting up of civility villages with the common efforts of the army and the people is not only conducive to strengthening ideological and political work, changing social practices and promoting rural production under the new situation but also conducive to building closer ties between the army and the government and between the army and the people and promoting army building. In the course of jointly building civility villages, the army and the people have fostered closer attachment to each other. The people find the people's army amicable and the cadres and fighters find the people dear to them. Certain past misunderstandings and disputes between the army and the people have been removed and settled. The building of civility villages and streets with the common effort of the army and the people is a good way for strengthening the relations between the army and the people in the new situation. It is a new creation. We hope that the CYL and the broad masses of youths actively participate in these kind of activities.

Strengthening the unity between the army and the people is of great importance to the consolidation of our national defense. The army should support the government and cherish the people, play an exemplary role in abiding by discipline and law and put itself under the supervision by the government and the people at all times. It is hoped that local comrades will criticize the army's shortcomings, if any. "When the army and the people are united as one, who in the world can beat them." We must wholeheartedly treasure the unity between

the army and the people and strengthen this unity with various concrete actions. The unity among hundreds of millions of armymen and people is a real great wall, a great wall of steel that no force can break through.

/3. I hope for the strengthening of the building of militia and perfecting of the reserve service system./

Strengthening the building of the militia and the reserves service system is an important measure to prepare for a war against aggression. China has a traditional militia system. The militia is not only a component of the armed forces, but also a basic organizational form of reserves service in our country. The broad masses of young people are requested to actively join the militia organizations so as to greatly boost our reserve forces for coping with the needs of modern war. A modern war breaks out suddenly and develops quickly. It has a long battle line and involves tremendous consumption. During such a war, speed is the most important requirement in mobilizing manpower and material resources, transferring troops, replenishing outfits and expanding the sizes of armed units. The experience of many countries has proved that during a modern war, the side which maintains powerful reserve forces that can be mobilized within the shortest time after a war breaks out and shifted from peaceful use to serving the war will gain the initiative in the war. We must study the experience of other countries, solve the problem of integrating the militia system and the reserve service system, reduce the number of militiamen, raise the quality of their training, do a good job with primary militiamen, give play to the role of exservicemen and lay a foundation for perfecting the reserve service system and gradually perfecting the system of mobilizing people to join the army in times of war in our country. We hope that the CYL organizations in various localities will play an active role in strengthening the building of the militia and in perfecting the reserve service system.

/4. I hope for great efforts to publicize people's war./

Any future war against aggression will be a people's war under modern conditions. On the basis of China's characteristics of a large population and a vast territory and in view of our fine traditions, when we are invaded by enemies from outside, we still have to wage a people's war no matter how well the weaponry has developed or how complicated modern warfare has become. This means that we must firmly trust and rely on the broad masses of the people and combine field armies and regional forces with militia, armed masses with unarmed masses, military struggle with struggles in the political, economic, cultural and other fields under the CPC leadership to carry out a war of the whole people. We must strengthen our modernization of national defense and continuously improve our weapons and equipment, but the people are invariable the main factor in a war, and the appearance of any new weapons whatsoever can in no way change the fundamental law of people's war. Comrade Mao Zedong's great thinking on the people's war is still a magic weapon [FABAO] for us to conquer the enemy and win victory. Of course, in any future war against aggression, the enemy, weapons, equipment and form of warfare will change; and because of these changes, we must study the new features and new problems of people's war, make continued efforts to develop and enrich the thinking on people's war.



The more modern a war is, the more we must stress the entire might of the integrated military strength of field armies, regional forces and the militia and stress the role of the militia. In future war against aggression, we still have to depend on the broad masses of militiamen and the people's guerrillas to attack the enemy's planes and tanks, cut off the enemy's communications lines and oil pipelines, destroy the enemy's communications lines and oil pipelines, destroy the enemy's military installations, cut off the enemy's supplies from the rear, turn the enemy's rear into the front and put the enemy into a sea of the people's war. In a war, if the enemy's fuel and ammunitions are not supplied in good time, their equipment cannot be operated and their weapons cannot be fired no matter how fine their quality may be and their superior weapons and equipment will merely become a heap of waste iron. Our militiamen are locally born and bred and they are familiar with the local people and terrain. We will fight the enemy troops wherever they come. On a vast battlefield, the militia have an ample scope to display their abilities. The people's warfare is our army's traditional warfare and is also a superiority of our army in defeating the enemy. We should give wide and in-depth publicity to this thinking among the youths and other people throughout the country.

#### V. Carry Forward the Noble Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Sacrifice

In national defense as well as economic construction, the broad masses of youths and other people are required to carry forward the high degree of self-sacrificing spirit. In the past, had it not been for the hard struggle and heroic sacrifice made by generation after generation of idealistic youths and other people, our revolution would not have triumphed, and it would have been impossible for our motherland and people to be reborn. In the numerous revolutionary wars of the past, many of the martyrs who sacrificed their lives were young Communist Party members and CYL members. They either charged forward and advanced wave upon wave under heavy fire on the battlefields or remained staunch, faithful and unyielding and died a hero's death on the enemy's execution ground. Among them, Liu Hulan, Dong Cunrui and Huang Jiguang were striking representatives; they represented the glory and pride of the Chinese youths. It was precisely these young people who used their blood to water our flower of victory and to gain the happiness for our hundreds of millions of people and the prosperous future for our socialist motherland.

Today there are still difficulties and obstacles of one kind or another on our road of socialist construction. We must actively carry out communist ideological education among the broad masses of youths and other people, aimed at promoting and carrying forward the high degree of self-sacrificing spirit. Building China into a modern socialist powerful country is a great and difficult pioneering project in the history of our country. Our young people should emulate the examples of revolutionaries of the older generation and courageously dedicate themselves to this great cause.

Of course, by promoting the high degree of self-sacrificing spirit, we do not mean to say that life and health are not important, and that one may rashly give his life. Still less do we mean to encourage risky reckless acts or unworthy sacrifice. What we mean is that it is necessary to use this kind of revolutionary spirit to wage struggle and deal with difficulties for the sake

of the motherland and the communist cause. Confronted with difficulties, we must boldly step forward, courageously struggle and be the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts. We must toil and work selflessly. When our individual interests conflict with the interests of the state and the people, we must be able to subordinate the former to the latter on our own initiative. Great communist fighter Lei Feng was a model with a high degree of spirit of self-sacrifice. Recently, the Central Committee military commission conferred the title of "a fine college student who was rich with ideals and dared to sacrifice his life" on martyr Zhang Hua, former student of the fourth military medical university. This is an affirmation and commendation of the spirit of making self-sacrifice shown by the younger generation in the new period. Lei Feng's life continued in Zhang Hua's body and the latter's life will be extended in the bodies of more youths. In socialist construction, as long as more and more individuals among our youths and other people have this spirit of dedicating oneself, there will be no hardship that we cannot overcome and no height that we cannot scale. We all long for a good life, but a good life can in no way come just because we are sitting here and waiting for it. Instead, it is created by our untiring hands, and it comes after our struggle with blood and sweat. We must struggle not only for our own happiness, but also for the happiness of the generations to come. Only with such struggle continued generation after generation can our society develop and progress and can the people enjoy peace and happiness.

Among the delegates to the 11th CYL National Congress are many heroic models who possess a spirit of self-sacrifice. For example, Comrade Jia Zhimei, who cleverly and bravely fought against the hijackers; Comrade Zhou Yongli, who, on an average, has fulfilled 2 years production quotas in 1 year for 10 years running; Comrade Zhou Jingmu, who led his squad in firmly defending height 80 of Koulinshan Mountain, repulsing 11 enemy assaults and refusing to leave the battle line after he was wounded; and Comrade Li Huaiqiong, who led his squad in removing mines to ensure the triumphant offensive of the platoon in charge of it and in firmly defending positions Nos 4 and 5, repulsing several enemy assaults. What is common among these comrades is that they all possess the revolutionary spirit of bravely dedicating themselves to the four modernizations and the cause of communism. Advanced youths have emerged one after another and they are exerting a greater and greater influence over the youths. This is an indication that the communist ideology and ethics are very attractive to the new generation, and that the mental outlook of Chinese youths is undergoing a gratifying change. What the CYL should do is to actively support such socialist healthy trends in society and use communist ideological education and propaganda as well as lively, meticulous ideological and political work in training a new generation with ideals, morality and education and the ability to observe discipline.

Comrades! Leading comrades of the party Central Committee and the military commission have placed ardent expectations on the young generation. Recalling the past, these leading comrades have often told the young people earnestly that they should realize that our revolutionary victory was hard-won, and that they should therefore cherish the party, the motherland, the people and the army all the more and should display even higher spirits in working hard in a down-to-earth way to make our country stronger and more prosperous than ever.

The 12th CPC National Congress has placed a great program of socialist modernization before the people across the country, and they, including the young people, are now working arduously for the realization of this program. We are very hopeful that our socialist modernization cause will succeed. Both our motherland and our young generation are full of promise!

CSO: 4005/330

PARTY AND STATE

'XINHUA RIBAO' URGES FURTHER PARTY DOCUMENT STUDY

OW180429 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandrin 2300 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] The 8 January issue of XINHUA RIBAO carried, on its front page, an editorial entitled: "Further Deepen the Study of the 12th CPC National Congress Documents."

The editorial said: Marked achievements were attained in the earlier stage of our study and propagation of the 12th CPC National Congress documents, thanks to the efforts of leadership at all levels to emphasize the great importance of those documents. We should understand, however, that we have not gone deep enough into our study, nor have we maintained a balance of our study efforts. It is especially true that, due to the protracted influence of the left ideas, some cadres have not yet gained a deep understanding of the party's line, principles and policies adopted at the Third Plenary Session of its 11th Central Committee. As a result, they have apparently not affected a change in their guiding ideology and methods of work.

This calls for deepening our study of the 12th CPC National Congress documents. The key to further deepening our study lies in our efforts to integrate our thinking with seeking solutions to problems. On the basis of gaining a comprehensive understanding of the guidelines spelled out in the party congress documents, cadres holding leading positions at various levels must link the actual conditions in their own areas or departments with the current tasks of restructuring the administration and the economic setup, improving the party's style, and promoting the national economy. They should earnestly review their achievements and shortcomings in implementing the party's principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. In this way, they can discover the major ideological misgivings which have hindered the implementation of the 12th CPC National Congress guidelines and they can accurately seek solutions to the major problems of ideology and understanding.

CSO: 4005/332

PARTY AND STATE

JIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS RESOLUTION ON ELECTION OF DEPUTIES

OW110630 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 82 p 1

[Resolution of the 5th Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on the number and election of deputies to the 6th Provincial People's Congress--adopted by the 17th Session of the 5th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 29 December 1982]

[Text] The term of the fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress will expire at the end of December 1982. Item 6 of "the resolution of the fifth session of the fifth National People's Congress of the people's Republic of China on the number and election of deputies to the sixth National People's Congress" stipulates: "The term of the fifth National People's Congress expires in February 1983. In light of the fact that a certain period of time is required for the preparation of the election of deputies to the sixth National People's Congress in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the people's Republic of China and the resolutions adopted at the current session on revising several provisions of the electoral law of the people's Republic of China for the National People's Congress and the local people's congresses, the term of the fifth National People's Congress shall be extended to the beginning of the first session of the sixth National People's Congress. The election of deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress shall be completed by the end of April 1983. New people's congresses shall be held in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities to elect deputies to the sixth National People's Congress before the end of April 1983." Therefore, it is decided that the term of the fifth provincial people's congress shall be extended to the beginning of the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress in April 1983. A resolution on the number and election of deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress is adopted as follows:

1. Approximately 1,300 deputies shall be elected to the sixth provincial people's congress. Regarding the number of deputies to the provincial people's congress to be elected from various cities and counties, 1 deputy is to be elected for every 100,000 people in rural areas, and 1 for every 20,000 in the cities and towns.

The number of deputies shall not be less than 5 in a sparsely populated county.

2. The Jiangsu Military District of the Chinese People's Liberation Army shall elect 40 deputies to the provincial people's congress. The provincial people's armed police force shall elect 10 deputies.

3. The number of deputies to the provincial people's congress to be elected from the minority nationalities in the province shall be about 2 percent of the total number of deputies to the provincial people's congress.

4. Fifteen deputies to the provincial people's congress representing overseas Chinese shall be elected from returned overseas Chinese.

5. To ensure that areas where people representing all walks of life live in fairly compact communities have an appropriate number of deputies to represent them, the provincial people's congress standing committee shall, in light of the actual situation, assign a fixed quota to the relevant areas for the election of such deputies from the total number of deputies to the provincial people's congress.

6. The election of deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress should be completed before the end of March 1983.

The State Council will soon approve our provincial administrative structural reform plan which calls for cities to lead counties. The term of city people's congresses has been extended to 5 years from 3 years, according to the new constitution. In order to make the provincial people's congress and the city people's congresses have the same term, various cities in our province should, in accordance with the new administrative structure of cities leading counties, hold new city people's congresses to elect the deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress before the end of March 1983. If some cities cannot hold their new people's congresses before the end of March 1983 because their administrative structural reform still lags behind, they may elect deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress by current city and county people's congresses.

CSO: 4005/332

## PARTY AND STATE

### LIAONING CALLS FOR STUDYING CONSTITUTION

SK170908 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] The constitution of the people's Republic of China approved at the fifth session of the fifth national people's congress is a historic document of great importance. The constitution reflects the common will and fundamental interests of the people of all nationalities of China. It is the general charter of the highest authority and legal influence for running the country well and maintaining the state's stability, and it is a code of conduct for the people of all nationalities of China, state organs, armed forces, all political parties, mass organizations, all enterprises and establishments. So the people of all nationalities of our province must conscientiously and firmly study, publicize, abide by and implement the constitution.

1) Conscientiously study the constitution and successfully conduct propaganda and education work. All localities across the province should mobilize the forces from all fronts, adopt practical measures and make the most of all mass media to start an upsurge in studying and publicizing the constitution in the coming winter and spring period. Through study and publicity, the people will receive a deep education on socialist democracy and the legal system, and the vast number of cadres and the masses will understand the basic content and guidelines of the constitution; its basic regulations on the political, economic and cultural systems of China, on the fundamental rights and duties of citizens and on state organs; the important function that the constitution plays in our country's political life; and the necessity of all citizens abiding by the constitution so as to form, in a step-by-step manner, the habit of safeguarding and abiding by the constitution and to upgrade the consciousness for its implementation.

2) Stick to the principle of "all citizens being equal before the law." The constitution stipulates: "All citizens enjoy rights and carry out duties governed by the constitution and the law," and "no organizations and individuals shall have privileges of going beyond the constitution and the law."

State organs at all levels, state personnel and the people of all nationalities across the province must act within the limits of the constitution. Acts in violation of the constitution must be investigated.

3) State organs, leading cadres, working personnel and deputies at all levels should take the lead in studying and publicizing the constitution and have a clear understanding of its contents in order to strengthen their sense of the legal system, to play an exemplary role in abiding by and implementing the constitution and to conscientiously accept supervision by the masses.

4) Local people's congresses at all levels and their standing committees should assume the responsibility for ensuring the implementation of the constitution. In line with the limits of the constitution, they should further strengthen the construction of socialist democracy and the legal system, strictly guard the sanctity of the constitution, supervise the implementation of the constitution and ensure that the constitution is observed and implemented.

CSO: 4005/332



## PARTY AND STATE

### IMPLEMENTATION OF CONSTITUTION URGED IN JIANGSU

OW110751 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 30 Dec 82 p 1

[Resolution of the 5th Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on the study, propagation and implementation of "The Constitution of the People's Republic of China"--adopted by the 17th Session of the 5th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on 29 December 1982]

[Text] The "constitution of the people's Republic of China," adopted by the fifth session of the fifth National People's Congress, sums up China's positive and negative experience in socialist development and reflects the common aspirations and fundamental interests of the people of various nationalities throughout our country. With the highest authority and supreme legal force, the constitution contains the general rules for running and stabilizing the country in the new period. The adoption and implementation of the constitution is an indispensable legal guarantee for maintaining public order throughout the country, ensuring a happy life among the people of various nationalities, accomplishing the four modernizations and building China into a socialist country with a high level of civilization and democracy.

The meeting demands that all party, government, army and mass organizations, all schools, enterprises and institutions and all rural communes, production brigades and teams organize their cadres and masses to seriously study the constitution. We should closely combine the study of the constitution with that of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress and with our present work. We should use various propaganda media and adopt various measures to give wide publicity to the constitution, in order to make it known to every family, strike root in everyone's heart and gradually cultivate a good common practice, which everyone knows and abides by.

The meeting emphasizes: We should resolutely uphold the dignity of the constitution and struggle against any deeds violating or undermining the constitution. The people throughout the province and all state organs, PLA units, political parties, mass organizations, enterprises and institutions must take the constitution as the fundamental guidance for their behavior. They all have the duty to uphold the dignity of the constitution and guarantee its implementation. The leading cadres at all levels should set an example in studying and propagating the constitution, consciously defend and implement it in an exemplary way. The law enforcement organs at all levels must strictly enforce the

law and deal with lawbreakers according to law. The standing committees of local people's congresses at various levels in the province should strengthen their supervision over the implementation of the constitution. The people's congress deputies at various levels should consciously serve as an example in studying, propagating and abiding by the constitution and assist in implementing it and other laws, while working on engaging in production or social activities.

CSO: 4005/332

## PARTY AND STATE

### LIAONING FIXES QUOTAS FOR DEPUTIES TO PROVINCIAL CONGRESS

SK141145 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] According to "the PRC's constitution," "the electoral law of the PRC's national and local people's congresses," and "the resolution adopted at the fifth session of the fifth NPC on deputy quotas and electoral affairs for the sixth NPC," the 18th meeting of the fifth provincial people's congress standing committee adopted the following resolutions on deputy quotas and electoral affairs of the sixth provincial people's congress:

1. The subordinate counties and cities of various municipalities, and Tieling and Chaoyang Prefectures can elect one deputy per 100,000 rural people and one deputy per 24,000 urban people.
2. The PLA units stationed in Liaoning can elect 40 deputies to the provincial people's congress.
3. The quota of deputies of minority nationalities across the province should account for about 12 percent of the total provincial quota.
4. In order to elect proper number of deputies in areas which contain concentrations of qualified personages or minority nationalities, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, in line with the circumstances, may allot a certain quota to the relevant subordinate counties and cities of various municipalities and Tieling and Chaoyang Prefectures.
5. According to "the PRC's constitution" as well as the law, resolutions and provisions concerned adopted at the fifth session of the fifth NPC, the fifth provincial people's congress should carry over into the sixth one. The election of deputies for the sixth provincial people's congress should be completed before the end of March 1983. Each municipality should convene a new people's congress prior to the end of March 1983 to elect deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress. The subordinate counties and cities of Tieling and Chaoyang Prefectures should also fulfill the task not later than the end of March 1983.

CSO: 4005/332

PARTY AND STATE

SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PRESIDIUM NAMELIST

OW012121 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 82 p 2

[Text] Namelist of the presidium and secretary general of the fifth session of the seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress:

(101 people in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames)

Ding Mingfa, Gan Fuxi, Yu Yi (female), Yu Shanfu, Fang Yang, Fang Jing (female), Wang Tao, Wang Wei, Wang Yinglai, Wang Caixing, Wang Linhe, Wang Chengde, Wang Chengdong, Wang Quansheng, Mao Beilei (female), Deng Peixin, Lu Yudao, Tian Fenzhen (female), Liu Qiong, Liu Xia (female), Liu Liangmo, Liu Jingji, Guan Jian (female), Xu Buluo, Zhu Qiaodi (female), Zhu Jianer, Zhu Yaoxi, Sun Jianuo, Sun Junping, Sun Daolin, Wang Dingzeng, Wang Mingzhang, Shen Xingjie (female), Min Shufen (female), Yan Yun, Yan Haojing, Su Buqing, Du Xuan, Du Shugu, Li Donglu, Li Liangyuan, Li Shoubao, Li Zuochang, Li Meizhen (female), Li Peinan, Li Zipu, Yang Zhijun, Yang Xinpei, Yang Fuzhen (female), Shu Jiabin, Xiao Ka, Xiao Xichen, Wu Bochuan, Wu Ruolan (female), Yu Renfu, Di Jingxiang, Zhang Shizhu, Zhang Huiwen, Zhang Xuejing, Zhang Chengzong, Lu Guoxian, Lu Jiashu, Lu Weidu, Chen Jie, Chen Guodong, Lin Zhanfeng, Luo Zhufeng, Zhou Bo (female), Zhou Gucheng, Zhou Huijun (female), Hong Ze, Shi Ping, Jiang Chunhua, Zhao Chaogou, Hu Lijiao, Hu Zhengbang, Hu Rongrong (female), Zhong Min, Yu Jiuxiang (female), Yao Jing, Gao Huajie, Gao Zhixiang, Gao Xiaochong, Guo Zhaolie, Tang Hongyuan, Gui Lifeng, Xu Xin, Xu Yifang, Yin Hongzhang, Zhang Chen, Huang Min, Huang Gengfu, Cao Wenying (female), Cao Yanfang (female), Xie Xide (female), Dong Yinchu, Hui Yinlin, Han Decai, Cai Beihua, Pan Nianzhi and Dai Maozhai.

Secretary General: Zhong Min (concurrently)

CSO: 4005/332

## PARTY AND STATE

### PARTY, STATE LEADERS ATTEND YANG YONG MEMORIAL

OW151754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Beijing, 15 January (XINHUA)--Yang Yong, member of the secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese peoples liberation army, who died 6 January, was eulogized at a ceremony today in the Great Hall of the people.

Yang Shangkun, executive vice-chairman of the military commission of the CPC Central Committee, called Yang Yong an outstanding leader who was "good at both offense and defense, with superb political and military qualities, and with both valor and strategy."

The meeting was presided over by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. Other party and state leaders also attended.

Yang Shangkun, who is also a member of the political bureau of the CPC Central Committee said that in the protracted struggle for the liberation of the Chinese people, Yang Yong "rendered outstanding meritorious military service by fighting countless battles and braving untold dangers."

He said Yang Yong was good at studying and applying Mao Zedong's concepts on military affairs and "he was a vigorous commander."

A casket containing Yang Yongs ashes and draped with the party flag was displayed in the hall. Yang Yongs widow and their children stood at the side of the casket.

The memorial speech presented a detailed account of the veteran soldiers life. Yang Shangkun said Yang Yong's life was one of revolutionary and devoted service to the people.

Yang Yong was born in a peasant family in Hunan Province. When he was a child, he took part in the Hunan peasant movement. He joined the workers and peasants Red Army at the age of 18 and worked his way up from company commander to division political commissar. He participated in the 1934-35 long march.

During the 1937-45 war of resistance against Japan, Yang Yong worked as regiment commander, brigade commander, and commander of military areas. In the battle of Pingxing Pass in 1938, Yang Shangkun said, Yang Yong "rendered a

meritorious service by commanding his troops while he was wounded." He made major contributions to the resistance to Japanese invasion, development of guerrilla warfare on the plains and establishment of base areas.

During the Liberation War (1946-49), Yang Yong, as commander of columns of a field army and commander of an army corps, participated in many major battles. He "performed feats for the Chinese peoples cause in overthrowing the Chiang Kai-shek regime and winning the new-democratic revolution," Yang Shangkun said.

He was first deputy commander and then commander of the Chinese peoples volunteers during the war of resistance to U.S. aggression and aid to Korea between 1950 and 1953.

Returning from Korea, Yang Yong served as the commander of the Beijing units of the Peoples Liberation Army for a long time and later as deputy commander of the PLA Shenyang units and commander of the Xinjiang military area.

During the "cultural revolution," the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques brought false charges against Yang Yong, but he never ceased his struggle against them, even when deprived of his freedom.

A streamer across the entrance to the meeting hall read: "Deep mourning for Comrade Yang Yong." His portrait hung above the casket.

Over 100 wreaths were placed in the hall, including offerings from the CPC Central Committee, the standing committee of the national people's congress, the State Council and the military commission of the CPC Central Committee, as well as from Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen and other party and state leaders.

A wreath was also sent in from Premier Zhao Ziyang who is now touring Africa. There was a wreath from Marshal Liu Bocheng.

The memorial meeting began at 4:00 PM. Over 1,500 mourners observed a moment of silence before the portrait of the deceased amid the playing of funeral music. Among them were party and state leaders Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Yang Dezhi, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Ni Zhifu, Liao Chengzhi, Yao Yilin, Qin Jiwei, Chen Muhua, Deng Liqun, Chen Pixian, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi and Zhang Aiping; party, government and army departments leaders; leaders from all services and arms of the PLA, of mass organizations, commanders and fighters from the PLA Beijing units and others.

A brother and sister of Yang Yong, from Yang's native Hunan Province, also attended.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### HENAN IMPLEMENTS POLICIES TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

HK100352 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jan 83

[Text] On the basis of the all-round check on the implementation of policies on intellectuals during the past period, since last July, party committees at all levels have conscientiously implemented the spirit of the provincial CPC committee's circular on further strengthening the work related to intellectuals, have paid particular attention to investigating problems related to the political, working and living conditions of intellectuals at and above the middle level, soundly solved a number of problems and achieved remarkable results. In most of the localities and units, the work related to intellectuals has been further strengthened. Attention has been paid to eliminating the influence of leftist ideology. People have become more conscious in implementing the policies on intellectuals.

The Anyan Municipal CPC Committee has adopted a four-point resolution on promptly solving problems related to intellectuals. (Chen Xiajun), secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, has time and again held meetings to study the work of the implementation of policies on intellectuals. There were 83 families of middle-level intellectuals that needed to move their relatives from rural to urban areas. The municipaliyy authorities helped all these families solve this problem. The 124 children of these families who were waiting for jobs have been provided with jobs. Preferential treatment has been given to solving the housing problems of 83 families that have no rooms or have three generations of people living in one room.

The Xinxiang Prefectural CPC Committee has adopted a five-point resolution on access to documents, housing, traffic and medical services for its high-level intellectuals. The Hebei Municipal CPC Committee and government has formulated a nine-point regulation on the political life of high- and middle-level intellectuals. The Anyan Prefectural CPC Committee has formulated a stipulation on providing jobs for the children of intellectuals at and above the middle level. The Nanyang Prefectural CPC Committee and the many county CPC committees under it have fixed certain days for interviewing scientific and technical cadres. Ten such days, the party and government leaders personally interview these scientific and technical cadres to hear their opinions and suggestions and promptly answer and solve their problems.

In order to give full play to the role of intellectuals in production and construction, the Shangqiu Prefectural CPC Committee held a forum last July

attended by 45 agronomists. At the forum, Comrade Zheng Ximeng, secretary of the prefectural CPC committee, personally listened to their experiences in wheat production in 1982 and their opinions on seizing a bumper wheat harvest in 1983. After the forum, a summary of the minutes of the forum was circulated throughout the prefecture for implementation. In order to strengthen the weak sections in the county's industrial and agricultural production, the Shangcheng County CPC Committee allocated 30,000 yuan and 100,000 jin of grain to vigorously support the scientific and technical workers to carry out scientific research despite the financial difficulties in the county. It selected 43 items as major problems to be tackled through joint efforts. This greatly encouraged the scientific and technical workers.

Since the beginning of the implementation of the provincial CPC committee's circular on further strengthening work related to intellectuals, remnant problems related to rehabilitation and the remedy of wronged, false and misguided cases have been basically solved. According to statistics, 524 middle- and high-level intellectuals demanded to be rehabilitated and are regarded as people who should be rehabilitated. Now 513, or 97.9 percent, have already been rehabilitated. The cases of those who have not been rehabilitated are undergoing investigation and solution. There are 2,189 people whose files should be sorted and revised. Now, the files of 2,166, or 99 percent, have been sorted and revised. Our province has, moreover, admitted a number of intellectuals into the party and promoted professional and technical cadres to leading posts. From May to December last year, 1,239 intellectuals were admitted into the party in our province. According to statistics of 10 prefectures and municipalities, 816 intellectual cadres have been promoted to leading posts at various levels since May last year.

While showing concern for the political activities of intellectuals, the province has moreover, initially improved the working and study conditions of the intellectuals. According to investigation, there are 194 specialists in our province who need to be provided with assistants. Now, 122 of them have been provided with assistants. Assistants are being selected for the rest of them. According to the statistics of six prefectures and municipalities, 364 scientific and technical cadres who were not appointed to jobs related to their education have been transferred to more relevant posts. Jiaozuo Municipality and Nanyang and Shangqiu Prefectures have held foreign language popularization courses for 848 scientific and technical cadres. Xiangcheng, Shuiping, Shanxian, Xinxiang and Wenxian Counties have supplied Yin-brand bicycles for each of their intellectuals at or above the middle level. Some units have also given their [word indistinct] preferential treatment in solving problems related to supplies for the office and classrooms, and books and materials. According to the statistics of our prefectures and municipalities acquired in our inspections, more than half of the middle-level intellectuals who have spouses living in places other than where they live have reunited with their spouses. Those whose spouses are rural residents and who can transfer their spouses' residence to urban areas according to the regulations have mostly had their problems solved. Seven prefectures and municipalities have provided jobs for 826 children of middle-level intellectuals. Last year, 887 of the 1,372 families, or 64 percent, who have three generations of people living in one room were provided with improved housing. The problems of the rest of them are planned



to be solved this year. In order to solve the housing problems of middle- and high-level intellectuals, the Zhengzhou and Xinxiang Municipal CPC Committees have decided to allocate 500,000 and 650,000 yuan respectively from municipal finances.

The implementation of the party's intellectual policies has given further play to the intellectuals' initiative and creativeness in building socialism. At present, all the prefectural, municipal and county CPC committees and the units directly under the provincial jurisdiction are continuing to implement the spirit of the relevant directives of the central and provincial CPC committees and further implement the policies related to intellectuals in order to do this work more satisfactorily in the new year.

CSO: 4005/330

PARTY AND STATE

'YANGCHENG WANBAO' RAPS DAI ZHEN, CHENG MING

HK300751 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 82 p 1

["Street Talk" column by Zheng Yin [1792 7299]: "Dai Zhen and Others"]

[Text] In the north there is Li Guangyi and in the south there is Dai Zhen. Li Guangyi is a former responsible person of Zhongguo Caimao Bao; and Dai Zhen is a former deputy director of the office of the Guangzhou Municipal CPC Committee's united front department. Both people have been sentenced to jail because they revealed, stole and sold state secrets. One of them revealed secrets to foreigners, and the other stole and sold secrets to a Hong Kong magazine. According to the 97th article of China's criminal law, the middle level people's court of Guangzhou sentenced Dai Zhen to 12 years' imprisonment. The punishment of this criminal produced general satisfaction.

As early as in 1951, the central government decreed the "provisional regulations on guarding state secrets." In 1980, this regulation was once again promulgated. Dai Zhen could not be unaware of this. He just did what he knew was a violation of law. It is absolutely necessary to severely punish evil-doers of this kind according to law as a warning to others.

Who did Dai Zhen sell party and state secrets to? His customer was none other than a magazine in Hong Kong called CHENG MING. This magazine boasts itself to be "objective, impartial and open to the public." If people did not realize its true color in the past, then the exposition of the Dai Zhen case can help people to see through it.

Taking opposing the "four basic principles" as its main tenet and using exposure of the so-called "inside stories" as the means to peddle its shoddy work is a portrait that people draw for Chen Ming.

By exposing, in a big way, the so-called "inside stories" circulated through information channels and that had been exaggerated and cooked up, the purpose of Cheng Ming is to prove that the society in our country is still pitch-black and that the revolution and construction in our country led by the CPC will lead to nowhere but a dead end. This practice has completely gone beyond the normal thinking of a patriot and it is impossible that it would be understood or forgiven by upright Chinese citizens.

Is there a dark side in our society? Yes. It will continue to exist in even 100 years time. The questions are: in our society, which is the main aspect, the bright side or the dark side? Why does the dark side exist? Is it an inherent malady of our party and social system? Can the dark side be changed? How will it be changed and what strength should be relied on to change it? ...On this series of questions, not only does a fundamental difference exist between people and Cheng Ming in viewpoints, but a sharp difference also exists in the stand and method for solving these questions. What our people need now is stability and unity, full confidence in surmounting difficulties and firm faith in realizing socialist modernization. But Cheng Ming craves nothing short of nationwide chaos and it attempts to put a handful of salt on our wounds which were caused by the 10 years of domestic turmoil. Can this be the "objective and impartial" attitude Cheng Ming boasts itself to have?

Political degeneration and despicable tricks are always born together. For its political needs and selfish desire, Cheng Ming assumed the means of bribery which is prohibited by state law and collaborated with certain political degenerates in our country to steal party and state secrets, attempting to mix the genuine with the spurious. From Cheng Ming, we can see Dai Zhen's shadow; and from Dai Zhen, we can also perceive Cheng Ming. They are jackals of the same lair. Dai Zhen's confession was quite straightforward. He said: "In short, I was greedy for foreign goods and for foreign currency." What Wen Hui, general editor of Cheng Ming, wants to find by every means are precisely this kind of degenerates who are held in contempt by the people.

Political degeneration, ideological filthiness and despicable actions are precise descriptions of Dai Zhen's behavior, birds of a feather flock together. Viewing the behavior and personality of Dai Zhen, we can easily know what kind of trash Cheng Ming is.

CSO: 4005/330

## PARTY AND STATE

### SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL CPPCC COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

OW070200 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jan 83 p 2

[Political resolution of the Fifth Session of the Fifth Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Consultative Conference adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth Municipal Committee of the CPPCC on 31 December 1982]

[Text] The fifth session of the fifth Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Consultative Conference was held not long after the triumphant closing of the historically significant fifth session of the fifth NPC and the fifth session on the fifth national committee of the CPPCC. The session heard and examined Vice Chairman Zhang Chengzong's report on the work of the standing committee, heard and discussed Vice Chairman Liu Liangmo's report on conveying the guidelines of the fifth session of the fifth national committee of the CPPCC, attended, as observers, the fifth session of the seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, heard and discussed a report by Chairman Hu Lijiao of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress on conveying the guidelines of the fifth session of the fifth NPC, and heard and discussed Mayor Wang Daohan's report on several major aspects of the present work in Shanghai's economic and social development. The session unanimously and warmly supported the new constitution adopted by the NPC, the sixth 5-year plan and the new constitution adopted by the national committee of the CPPCC, as well as the various reports of the current municipal people's congress and municipal committee of the CPPCC. The session also resolutely implemented them.

The session is of the opinion that the new constitution adopted by the NPC is in accord with the situation in the country and the will of the people and is a fundamental law for ruling the country and stabilizing the nation in the new historic period. It is of tremendous significance in safeguarding socialist modernization, in developing socialist democracy and in perfecting the socialist legal system. The people's political consultative conference should regard the constitution as the fundamental norm for all its activities. This conference, and the various democratic parties and people's organizations, should organize their members to study, propagate and implement the constitution and raise the consciousness of abiding by, and safeguarding, it. They should bring into play the role of democratic supervision of the people's political consultative conference and carry out a resolute struggle against activities which violate and undermine the constitution.

Chairman Deng Xiaoping pointed out at the opening of the fifth session of the fifth national committee of the CPPCC, that our united front has expanded more than in any past period, including not only the entire socialist workers but also patriots who support socialism and the reunification of the motherland and representing the most extensive patriotic united front with far-reaching prospects and space for accomplishments. He called on us to carry out joint struggle to create a new situation in our country's socialist modernization, in the patriotic united front and in the work of the people's political consultative conference. We must conscientiously study and resolutely implement Chairman Deng's call.

The session unanimously agreed with Mayor Wang Daohan's report on several major aspects of the present work in Shanghai's economic and social development. Everyone was happy to see that, under the guidance of the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and as a result of the united struggle carried out by the people of the whole municipality under the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal people's government, Shanghai's economic construction has maintained a definite speed of growth in the course of readjustment and started to enter the orbit of healthy development and it has also scored new achievements in education, science, culture, public health, physical culture and other undertakings and municipal public facilities.

The session is of the opinion that the major aspects of the present work in Shanghai's economic and social developments and our municipality's 1983 national economic and social development plans carried in the report, not only proceeded from Shanghai's actual conditions but are also practical. If we continue to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading; integrate the economy, science and technology with social development; unify the speed of development and the level of technology with the needs of the market; continually raise economy results; correctly handle the relationship between the development of production and the improvement of livelihood; reform the administrative organizations and the economic management system according to plan; further strengthen socialist spiritual civilization; and carry forward the revolutionary tradition of building the country industriously and economically, carrying out the hard struggle, we will certainly be able to overcome difficulties and resistance in our advance. We shall be able to bring into full play the role of Shanghai as an important port and an old industrial base, enable it to realize the quadruplication of its total yearly industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century and make more contributions to the realization of the lofty target in the country's economic construction.

The session holds: The development of education and the progress in science and technology are indispensable to socialist modernization. Intellectuals, like workers and peasants, are a force on which our socialist construction relies. The people's political consultative conference should constantly be concerned about, and know, the situation and problems of intellectuals, particularly middle-aged ones. It should do its utmost to urge all departments concerned to overcome difficulties, continue to eliminate "leftist" influence, firmly implement policies concerning intellectuals and enable them to further play their role. At the same time, the members of the people's political con-

sultative conference, all democratic parties and all mass organizations should seriously learn from the revolutionary spirit displayed by such comrades as Jiang Zhuying, Luo Jianfu and Chen Anle, who gave their lives for the great cause of building our socialist motherland; place the national interest above everything else and wholeheartedly devote all our energy to China's socialist modernization.

The meeting pointed out: The new CPPCC constitution adopted by the CPPCC National Committee session adequately defines the character, tasks, functions and role of the people's political consultative conference. The members of the municipal, district and country CPPCC committees and all persons concerned should be organized to seriously study and implement the CPPCC constitution. In doing CPPCC work, we should adhere to the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and the principle of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe" regarding the relationship between the Communist Party of China and various democratic parties and nonparty personages. We should further play our role in political consultation and democratic supervision, consolidate and develop the patriotic united front and offer our services in building material and spiritual civilization and to the great cause of the motherland's reunification. We should bring into full play the specialties of our committee members and the personages of various circles and arouse the enthusiasm of all concerned. During such activities as inspections, visits, investigations and discussion meetings, we should make suggestions and criticism, and take the initiative in offering counselling on economic construction, urban planning, education, science, culture, public health, development of physical culture and sports, and other important questions of interest to the masses. We should organize the committee members and other persons concerned to unfold, in a deepgoing and sustained way, the movement of the "five stresses and four beauties" and cite their own experience to educate the masses in revolutionary ideals, morality and discipline and in patriotism and internationalism.

The first session of the sixth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee will be held in 1983. After the fifth session of the fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee, the standing committee should concentrate its efforts on properly preparing for the convocation of the first session of the sixth municipal CPPCC committee. The standing committee should systematically sum up the work of the fifth municipal CPPCC committee, enhance its achievements and overcome its shortcomings in order to create favorable conditions for the new municipal CPPCC committee to begin its work.

We firmly believe that, inspired by the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress, we, under the leadership of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, can surely make new contributions to the creation of a new situation in CPPCC work, to socialist modernization and to the great cause of the motherland's reunification, if we unite as one, pool everyone's wisdom and effort, seriously implement the new PRC constitution and firmly adhere to the new CPPCC constitution.

CSO: 4005/332

## PARTY AND STATE

### SHANGHAI ENCOURAGES 'SHOULDER POLE' SPIRIT

OW130945 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Summary] "In a circular issued today, the Shanghai municipal people's government urges all departments in Shanghai to foster the 'shoulder pole electric motor spirit' and work hard to create a new situation for socialist modernization."

In its circular, the municipal government urges all units to study Vice Premier Wan Li's article: "In praise of the shoulder pole electric motor spirit." The circular says: "The 'shoulder pole electric motor spirit' is a combination of three types of spirit: The spirit of seizing every minute and second to serve customers in the course of creating a new situation; the spirit of cooperation between workers and peasants to promote production and invigorate the economy; and the spirit of giving full play to the enthusiasm of the administrators, scientists, technicians, staff and workers to actively carry out technical innovations." During the New Year, all trades and professions in Shanghai must emulate this spirit in order to achieve new success in striving to accomplish the four modernizations.

The circular says: The industrial, commercial and foreign trade departments must learn the marketing techniques in the course of practice, train a large number of marketing personnel and strengthen marketing service. All units must continue to improve the quality of their products and develop new products by carrying out technical innovations, and to achieve better economic performance by improving business management. The financial, banking, price control and communications departments must earnestly carry out the state's policy and energetically support the development of production.

The circular concludes: While striving to fulfill the production and construction quotas for the first quarter of the year, all departments, trades, professions and enterprises in Shanghai must display the "shoulder pole electric motor spirit" and strive to fulfill or overfulfill their plans.

This morning, the Shanghai municipal people's government sponsored a symposium for cadres of the industrial bureau and some enterprises to mobilize all factories and enterprises in Shanghai to study and popularize the "shoulder pole electric motor spirit" and create a new situation in all fields during the new year.

"Han Zheyi, vice mayor of Shanghai, addressed the symposium. He said: The study of Vice Premier Wan Li's article 'in praise of the shoulder pole electric motor spirit' must be linked with a review of the realities in all trades, professions, departments and enterprises. Leaders at all levels must change their work style and method of work, conduct investigation at the basis-level departments to study the needs of the masses and economic construction, improve their service and serve the people actively and enthusiastically."

CSO: 4005/332



## PARTY AND STATE

### JILIN'S CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS 11-16 JAN

SK170431 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The 17th enlarged standing committee meeting of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee was held in Changchun on 11-16 January. Li Diping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting and gave a speech at the end of the meeting.

During the meeting, participants listened to a report relaying the guidelines of the fifth session of the fifth National CPPCC Committee delivered by Guan Mengjue, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, and a report relaying the guidelines of the enlarged standing committee meeting of the provincial CPC committee delivered by (Zhang Fengqi), standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and director of the united front work department, participants conscientiously studied the new constitution, the report on the sixth 5-year plan and the CPPCC constitution. They also studied the speech delivered by Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, at the enlarged standing committee meeting of the provincial CPC committee and the main points of work for 1983. They fully discussed ways to implement the guidelines of the fifth NPC session and the fifth session of the fifth National CPPCC Committee, to implement the guidelines of the enlarged standing committee meeting of the provincial CPC committee and to create a new situation in the socialist modernization in the province. They held that at present, the political and economic situations in our country and in our province are very good. The situation of the united front is also good. After years of hard work, we have made great achievements in developing the province's united front work and the work of the CPPCC committees. A virorous situation has emerged in this regard.

While discussing the work of the CPPCC committees and other work in the days to come, committee members attending the meeting unanimously expressed their determination to continually and deeply study and implement this year the guidelines of the 12th National Party Congress and the fifth session of the fifth NPC, study, publicize, enforce and safeguard the new constitution, realistically shift the focus of the work of the CPPCC committees at all levels to the path of serving the socialist modernization, encourage the free airing of views, open all avenues for people of talent, carry out work centering on the building of the two civilizations and play an active role in this regard.

Also attending the meeting as observers were vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, including Che Minqiao, Zhang Dexin, Yan Zitao, Xiao Danfeng, and Miao Zhuxian, directors of the united front work departments of various municipal, prefectural, [word indistinct] prefectural, county and district CPC committees and responsible comrades of various CPPCC committees.

CSO: 4005/332

## PARTY AND STATE

### 'HEILONGJIANG RIBAO' ARTICLE ON RECTIFYING PARTY'S WORKSTYLE

SK122215 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] HEILONGJIANG RIBAO on 11 January frontpages in a prominent position the excerpts of the letter written to the Mishan County CPC Committee by (Meng Lingying), deputy secretary of the discipline inspection commission of the Mishan County CPC Committee. In his letter, Comrade (Meng Lingying) raised three opinions to the county CPC committee for rectifying the style of the party.

1. Some members of the county CPC committee, the county people's congress standing committee, the county people's government and the county CPPCC committee have not done nearly enough in setting examples in some practices. Being fully aware of their mistakes, they still refuse to correct their mistakes voluntarily, thus losing the trust of the masses.
2. They have no prominent focal points and have paid no attention to rectifying the style of the party.
3. Their thinking and behavior are inconsistent and their deeds do not match their words.

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO 11 January also carries a commentator's article entitled "Discipline Inspection Commissions at all Levels Should Support CPC Committees to Rectify the Style of the Party." The article states: It is easy for party members and discipline inspection cadres to carry out their duties and to inspect illegal activities at the affiliated units or at the units at lower level with the support of the party CPC committees. But, daring to conduct supervision over CPC committees. But, daring to conduct supervision over CPC committees and leading cadres at the same level is difficult to attain, hence worthy of esteem. That is the point which we should learn from Comrade (Meng Lingying).

How can discipline inspection commissions at all levels give play to their role of supervision and inspection and support CPC committees to rectify the style of the party? In view of the practical situations of various localities, the following two conditions are needed at a minimum:

1. Discipline inspection commissions themselves should dare to conduct supervision and inspection. This is the most important thing. In other words, discipline inspection departments and their working personnel should get a

clear understanding of their duties, always adhere to the party spirit and principles and dare to conduct supervision and inspection of all those who violate party rules and regulations, no matter how high their ranks are.

2. The warm support of CPC committees is very important and indispensable. Generally speaking, that CPC committees listen to the work reports of their discipline inspection commissions, discuss the work of their discipline inspection commissions and provide cadres for their discipline inspection commissions reflects their warm support for the discipline inspection work. What is important, the warm support of CPC committees is particularly needed when discipline inspection commissions supervise and inspect the problems of leading personnel at the same-level CPC committees.

Perhaps some people will say: That goes without saying. Yes, everybody will understand the truth. But, in fact, many problems exist. At present, some problems, in which leading personnel of CPC committees are involved, have been forced to stop and most of such problems have been delayed for several months or several years, thus making the people lose confidence. If this situation continues, when will the party's style be improved? We hope that leading cadres having such an attitude will promptly correct their mistakes and learn from the Mishan County CPC Committee to set example in solving problems.

CSO: 4005/332

## PARTY AND STATE

### FUJIAN CPPCC SESSION ENDS IN FUZHOU 12 JAN

OW161115 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] The 17th meeting of the 4th Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee's standing committee ended in Fuzhou yesterday. The meeting lasted 5 days. The standing committee members attended the 18th meeting of the 5th Fujian Provincial People's Congress standing committee as observers. They unanimously endorsed Vice Governor Hu Ping's report on restructuring departments of the provincial people's government, Vice Governor Wen Fushan's report on the struggle of the provincial people's government against smuggling, the decision of the provincial people's congress standing committee on appointing Vice Governor Hu Ping acting governor of Fujian Province and other decisions.

The meeting heard reports by Ni Songmao, Zhang Danfu, and Lin Biying, members of the CPPCC National Committee, on guidelines of the fifth meeting of the fifth CPPCC National Committee.

The meeting adopted a resolution on studying, disseminating and implementing the new constitution. The resolution calls on CPPCC committees at various levels in the province to conscientiously organize their members to study, disseminate and implement the new constitution. It calls on them to give full play to their democratic supervisory role and work for the implementation of the constitution.

The meeting also adopted a resolution on conscientiously studying and implementing the CPPCC constitution. The resolution calls on CPPCC committees at various levels in the province and the democratic parties and people's organizations that participate in the CPPCC and their members to study the CPPCC constitution; emancipate the mind, get a better understanding of objective reality and actively and creatively develop the work of the CPPCC according to the orientation indicated by the 12th CPC National Congress and contribute their efforts in building socialist material and spiritual civilization in our country and promoting the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

At the closing session of the meeting, Wu Hongxiang, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, made a speech. He expressed the hope that the CPPCC will bring into full play its advantage in having more experts and scholars among its membership, develop scientific and technical consultative services for economic construction, organize specialists and scholars to conduct observations and investigations and studies and make greater efforts to strengthen unity and con-

tacts in importing advanced technology and attracting overseas Chinese and foreign investments.

Wei Jinshui, Yuan Gai, Guo Ruiren, Lu Haoran, Xiong Zhaoren, Ni Songmao, Zheng Danfu and Zuo Fengmei, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, attended the meeting.

CSO: 4005/332

## PARTY AND STATE

### HEILONGJIANG RELAYS GUIDELINES OF 5TH NPC SESSION

SK140501 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 22 December, the provincial CPC committee and people's congress standing committee held a conference of cadres of the provincial-level organs to relay the guidelines of the fifth session of the fifth National People's Congress and to make plans for relaying and implementing the guidelines of the fifth NPC session and for implementing the sixth 5-year plan throughout the province.

Li Lian, second secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the conference. Attending the conference were some 2,400 people, including Chen Junsheng, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Chen Yuanzhi, standing committee member and director of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee; Wang Pinian, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, some cadres of the provincial-level organs and organs directly under the Songhuajiang Prefectural people's government and all participants to the provincial party-member educational meeting.

Zhao Dezun, deputy to the National People's Congress, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, relayed the guidelines of the fifth NPC session at the conference.

On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, Comrade Zhao Dezun drew up four plans for the implementation of the guidelines of the fifth NPC session.

- 1) All localities, municipalities and counties should swiftly publicize the guidelines of the fifth NPC session among the vast number of cadres and the masses in line with local conditions so as to make them known to every household and individual.
- 2) Conscientious efforts should be made to study, publicize and implement the new constitution. All localities, municipalities, counties and provincial-level organs should make plans for studying and publicizing the constitution. Party organizations at all levels and all leading cadres should play exemplary roles in abiding by the new constitution and work together with the people of all nationalities, all democratic parties and all mass organizations across the province to guard the sanctity of the constitution and to ensure the implementation of the constitution.

## PARTY AND STATE

### FIFTH SESSION OF 7TH SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS OPENS

OW311257 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The fifth session of the seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress opened ceremoniously today.

At 0900, Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Zhong Min, Zhang Chengzong, Di Jingxiang, Su Buqing, Wang Tao, Liu Jingji, Wu Ruolan, Zhou Gucheng and Li Peinan, executive chairman of the congress, and other members of the presidium of the congress mounted the rostrum.

Also seating on the rostrum were Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai, and Han Zheyi, Chen Jinhua, Zhao Xingzhi, Yang Shifa, Zhao Zukang, Wang Jian, Chen Zonglie, Xin Yuanxi, Yang Kai and Yang Di, vice mayors of Shanghai.

The 1,098 deputies to the congress attended this morning's meeting and the members of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee attending the fifth session of the fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee and the responsible members of various concerned departments of the Shanghai municipal people's government attended the meeting as observers. A number of NPC deputies and members of the CPPCC National Committee in Shanghai were also invited to attend the meeting as observers.

This morning's meeting was presided over by Comrade Chen Guodong.

Comrade Hu Lijiao, chairman of the standing committee of the seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, was asked to transmit the guidelines of the fifth session of the fifth National People's Congress.

Comrade Hu Lijiao's report is divided into four parts. The first part is an introduction of the general situation of the fifth session of the fifth National People's Congress. The second part of Comrade Hu Lijiao's report is entitled: "The New Constitution is a General Charter for Running the Country Well and Giving the People Peace and Security in the New Period." The third part of Comrade Hu Lijiao's report is entitled: "The Sixth 5-Year Plan Is the Program of Action for the Current Economic Construction." Comrade Hu Lijiao transmitted the guidelines of Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the sixth 5-year plan for China's national economic and social development. The fourth part of Comrade Hu Lijiao's report is entitled: "Firmly Implement the Guidelines of the Fifth



3) In the light of Premier Zhao Ziyang's report to the sixth 5-year plan and their local conditions, all localities, municipalities, counties and units should make further discussion on their local sixth 5-year plans, make work plans for 1983 and work out measures for implementing the plans. At the same time, conscientious attention should be paid to the work in the coming winter and spring period.

4) Further efforts should be made to improve the people's congress system and to build people's congress standing committees at all levels into organs of people's power with real authority.

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Session of the Fifth National People's Congress." He said: The people in Shanghai should publicize and implement the constitution, strengthen the building of the municipal people's congress and its standing committee, give full play to the role of local state power and make due contributions to fulfilling various tasks set by the congress.

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## PARTY AND STATE

### PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS

SK140443 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese on 23 Dec 82

[Text] The 18th session of the provincial people's congress standing committee ended on 22 December. The session called on the people of all nationalities throughout the province to conscientiously study, widely publicize, strictly implement and firmly safeguard the new constitution and to make contributions to the development of socialist democracy, the improvement of the socialist legal system, the implementation of the sixth 5-year plan and the fulfillment of the general task for the new period as set forth at the 12th Party Congress.

Members participating in the session heard the guidelines of the fifth session of the fifth National People's Congress relayed by Zhao Dezun, deputy to the National People's Congress and chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee. The session adopted the decision on "conscientiously studying, publicizing, implementing and safeguarding the new constitution."

The session heard a report on public security work made by Du Dianwu, director of the provincial public security office, on the entrustment of the provincial people's government and a report on handling the motions raised by deputies to the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, made by deputy secretary general of the provincial people's government Zhang Wenlin on the entrustment of the provincial people's government.

Members participating in the session were satisfied at the work on handling the motions, and fully ensured a fundamental turn for the better in our province's public security work. At the same time, they made favorable suggestions on further improving public security, enhancing the unity between policemen and the people and building closer relations between them.

Having heard and discussed the explanation made by Ren Luguang, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the session unanimously approved the decision on "the number of deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress and relevant issues on the election."

The session also approved the appointment and removal of cadres.

The session was presided over by Ni Wei, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee. Chairman Zhao Dezun delivered a speech at the session.

Attending the session were some leading comrades of the provincial people's congress standing committee, including vice chairmen Ren Luguang, Zhang Ruilin, Liu Qian, Wang Pinian, Sun Ziyuan and Bo Qing and secretary general Zhao Zhenhua. Also attending the session as non-voting delegates were some leading comrades, including Wang Jun, deputy governor; Zhao Yunpeng, president of the provincial higher people's court; Yu Jian, chief procurator of the provincial higher people's court; Yu Jian, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, chairmen of all municipal and county people's congress standing committees and some responsible persons of relevant departments directly under the provincial government and people's congress standing committee.

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PARTY AND STATE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL CPPCC COMMITTEE CLOSES

OW050433 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] The fifth session of the fifth Shanghai CPPCC Municipal Committee closed ceremoniously at the Beijing Theater this afternoon. Zhang Zhengzong, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee, chaired the meeting. Zhao Xingzhi, Li Gancheng, Song Richang, Zhao Zukang, Jing Renqiu, Liu Liangmo, Wang Zhizhong, Yang Xuanwu, Xu Wensi and Tang Junyuan, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee, attended the meeting.

The meeting adopted the political resolution of the fifth session of the fifth municipal CPPCC committee and the resolution on the work report submitted by the motions examination committee and adopted a relevant resolution.

Before the meeting closed, Comrade Zhang Chengzong said: [Begin recording] Fellow members of the municipal CPPCC committee: The year 1983 will be the first year for creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. It will also be the first year for implementing the new constitution and for striving towards our country's long-term peace and stability. During the New Year, we, must continue to (?energetically) carry out propagation and education on the theory and policies of the united front, increase the understanding, of the broad masses of cadres and people in all walks of life, the united front and the people's political consultative conference, so that the central authorities' various principles and policies can be more successfully implemented. We must assist the government by conducting direct investigation and study and by implementing various policies--not only policies on intellectuals--to arouse the enthusiasm of people of all spheres to serve the four modernizations. We must bring fellow members' special knowledge into full play, as well as the positive role of various democratic parties and mass organizations in the CPPCC's various branches of operation so that we can do a still better job in uniting our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and our countrymen residing abroad to make still greater contributions to the building of the spiritual and material civilizations, to the return of Taiwan to the motherland, and to the reunification of the motherland.

We must earnestly restructure the CPPCC administration and its staff, improve our work style and efficiency, and strengthen our ties with the district and county CPPCC committees, as prescribed in the new CPPCC constitution. Tomorrow is New Year's Day, 1983. I wish each member and comrade a happy new year, successful career and good health. [Applause] [End recording]

## PARTY AND STATE

### SHANGHAI PARTY, GOVERNMENT ISSUE NEW YEAR MESSAGE

OW051253 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] The following is the New Year message from the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the Shanghai municipal people's government to the people of Shanghai:

Comrades! The New Year has begun. In celebrating the arrival of the year 1983, the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal people's government send New Year greetings to all the people of Shanghai wishing you all a happy New Year, good health and family happiness; wishing that you achieve new successes and make new contributions in studying and implementing the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress and in creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

In the past few years, under the guidance of the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the political situation of stability, unity and liveliness in Shanghai, as in the whole country, has been further consolidated and developed; the entire economy has embarked on a sound path of steady growth; initial results have been achieved in the struggle to deal blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field; and significant improvements have been achieved in standards of social conduct and public order. We have made new progresses in building the socialist material civilization and the spiritual civilization. The political and economic situation is getting better year after year.

All these successes have been achieved under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council and are the result of all the workers, peasants, intellectuals, personages in various circles and cadres at various levels working diligently with one heart and one mind and contributing their intelligence and wisdom. We want to express our deep gratitude to all the people of Shanghai. Our achievements are also inseparable from the energetic support of the fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. We want to express our heartfelt thanks to the comrades of the fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

The New Year is the first year to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization as urged by the 12th Party Congress, and a year in which the new constitution will be in force to bring about a long period of

stability and order in our country. In the New Year, we have as our guidance the correct program, principles and policies put forward by the 12th Party Congress for building China into a modern, culturally advanced and highly democratic socialist country in the new historical period. In the New Year, we are inspired to march forward by the strategic goal set by the 12th Party Congress for us to quadruple the gross annual industrial and agricultural output value of our country by the end of the century. In the New Year, we have the new constitution adopted by the fifth session of the fifth NPC, which is the general rule for running and stabilizing the country in the new period. In the New Year, we have the sixth 5-year plan approved by the fifth session of the fifth NPC and Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the sixth 5-year plan, which are a program for action in our country's current socialist economic development and a good blueprint designed for achieving our 20-year strategic goals.

The fifth session of the seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress which successfully convened recently has discussed and adopted various resolutions and set new tasks for all the people of Shanghai in the New Year: We should conscientiously study, enthusiastically publicize, consciously implement and firmly uphold the new constitution; we should do good solid work and fulfill in an all-round way the 1983 national economic plan and social development plan; we should continue to develop in depth the "five stresses and four beauties" activities and push forward the development of the socialist spiritual civilization in Shanghai; we should continue to deal blows at serious economic crimes and other criminal offenses and uphold the socialist legal system. The session called on all the people of Shanghai to make contributions to quadrupling Shanghai's gross annual industrial and agricultural output value by the end of the century and to achieving the country's great goals for socialist economic development.

Looking at the past, we feel all the more confident. Looking to the future, we see that the burden is heavy and the road long. In the New Year we must make new progress, achieve new successes, make new contributions and add new splendor to our great cause. Let all the people in Shanghai further heighten their spirit, unite as one, work with one heart and one mind, vigorously forge ahead, blaze new trails and create a new situation in Shanghai's socialist construction!

CSO: 4005/332

## PARTY AND STATE

### COUNTY OFFICIALS ILLEGALLY PURCHASE, SELL LAND

HK061028 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] The situation of illegally purchasing and selling land for building private houses in the Tunchang County seat is very serious. According to investigation conducted by relevant departments, over the past few years, some 1,800 households of cadres, staff members and workers have built private houses, which cover an area of some 460 mu. Except for 5 mu which was obtained through legal procedures, the rest of this land was illegally purchased and sold. Peasants have expressed extremely great indignation at this and strongly demanded that upper-level departments concerned strictly deal with this.

It was leading cadres that took the lead in blowing the evil wind of illegally purchasing and selling land for building private houses. According to statistics, 103 cadres at and above the section and bureau levels throughout the county built private houses and 12 persons of the leadership groups of the county CPC committee, the county people's congress standing committee, the county government and the county CPPCC committee purchased land for building private houses. In particular, since the State Council issued an urgent circular in April 1981 on prohibiting indiscriminate occupation of arable land for building private houses, some leading members of the county CPC committee and the county government have still illegally purchased land for building private houses as usual. For example, behind commune members' back a leader of the county and the principal leading persons of the county capital construction bureau and the county supply and marketing cooperative privately signed an agreement with cadres in (Caichun) No 1 production team in Tunchang commune on the purchase and sale of land. They bought a piece of 3-odd mu land for only 1,200 yuan. Having learned this, commune members opposed this. When they were about to level the foundation, some people built a fence around the land. However, they disregarded the masses' opposition and took the advantage of their functions and powers to acquire this land and to build a manor-type house.

After investigation, each of the cadres at and above the section and bureau levels throughout the county who built private houses occupied an average of some 300 square meters, and some even being 900 square meters. The fact that cadres take the lead to illegally purchase land for building private houses seriously corrupts party work style, impairs the masses' interests and deteriorates relations between the party and the masses. On seeing this situation, the principal responsible persons of the county CPC committee and the county people's government are worried and want to curb this unhealthy trend. They



have sent people to conduct investigation and circulated documents. As this matter involves many people of leadership groups who have benefitted, the unhealthy trend has not been curbed. The masses have strongly demanded that upper-level departments concerned strictly deal with the problem of illegally purchasing and selling land for building private houses and promptly curb this unhealthy trend.

In view of this, the HAINAN RIBAO published a short commentary, demanding that this unhealthy trend be vehemently curbed and the interests of the state and the people be protected.

CSO: 4005/330

## PARTY AND STATE

### COUNTY CADRES PUNISHED FOR MISCONDUCT

HK170945 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] According to HAINAN RIBAO, the Hainan Prefectural CPC Committee recently made a decision on punishing six cadres in Tunchang County who defied party discipline and state law and abused their power of office to illegally use land for building private houses and help their relatives and friends to transfer residence register from rural to urban areas or get jobs in violation of policies. (Zeng Chuanbo) was dismissed from his posts of member of the standing committee, member and deputy secretary of the Tunchang County CPC Committee and called upon to confess. The committee suggested that the Tunchang County People's Congress Standing Committee dismiss him from his posts of member and chairman of the committee. (Lin Zhuxian) was dismissed from his posts of member of the standing committee and member and deputy secretary of the Tunchang County CPC Committee and called upon to confess. (Li Nanqing) was dismissed of all his party posts and called upon to confess. (He Zhonan) was temporarily relieved of his post as deputy secretary of the county CPC committee for discipline inspection and called upon to make self-examination and confess. (Ji Zhenshu) was relieved of his post as director of the county capital construction department and called upon to confess and undergo examination. At the same time, approval has been gotten from the Hainan Island administrative office for a proposal made by a meeting of the standing committee of the island CPC committee after discussion, to dismiss Li Nanqing from his post of deputy magistrate and to call upon (Chen Shefu), director of the county purchase and sale cooperative, to be relieved of his post and to confess. The island CPC committee has already sent a work team to help the Tunchang County CPC Committee to make a thorough examination and investigation of these cadres' cases.

During the past few years, Zhang Chuanbo, Lin Zhuxian and Li Nanqing and others have exploited their powers of office to seek their private interests. They have resorted to every possible means to use farm land for building private houses without authorization. Moreover, by means of wantonly giving written approval and fabricating cases of implementing policies and of children taking parents' jobs, they brazenly and wantonly violated policies and helped their relatives and friends to transfer from the rural residence register to the urban one and to get jobs. Under their evil influence, some leading cadres of the county departments and communes have followed their bad examples and concluded with one another to seek private interests by exploiting their powers of office. As a result, according to the statistics, the number of households

who have illegally entered contracts of sales and purchases of land is as large as 1,800 in the area around the county town. They have used more than 460 mu of farm or arable land to build houses on. From April 1981 to October 1982, 2,400 people in the county moved into the county town. Most of them moved from rural areas. Quite a large number of them moved there by illegal means.

In order to put an end to this unhealthy trend and vigorously bring a radical turn for the better to party work style, the Hainan Island CPC Committee sent a work team last November to help Tunchang County CPC Committee to investigate these problems. Through careful and thorough investigation, things have now been made clear.

The Hainan Island CPC Committee and administrative office's decision on punishing Zeng Chuanbo, Lin Zhuxian, Li Nanqing and others for their mistakes was announced by Comrade Liang Cheng, deputy secretary of the Hainan Island CPC Committee, on 15 January at the county conference of three levels of cadres in Tunchang County. When this decision was announced, the more than 1,000 cadres who attended the conference warmly supported the decision and unanimously demanded that severe punishment be meted out to the leading cadres who exploited their powers of office to engage in a big way in unhealthy practice and violate discipline and law.

On this, HAINAN RIBAO published a commentary entitled "severely punish those who exploit their power of office to seek private interests." The commentary says that the decision of the Hainan Island CPC Committee and administrative office in handling these cases have been accepted well both by the people and the party. This decision has vigorously shown that the island CPC committee has made up its mind to steadfastly support, help and urge the party organizations to enforce party discipline and rectify party style. Zeng Chuanbo, Lin Zhuxian, Li Nanqing and other cadres in Tunchang County are deputy secretaries of the party or magistrates or directors of government departments in name, but one, in fact, the offenders who have taken the lead in engaging in a big way in the unhealthy practice of exploiting their powers of office to seek their private interests. What they have done has roused strong indignation among the masses, seriously injured the interests of the people and the party's prestige and aggravated unhealthy practices in our society. If we allow their unhealthy practices to go unchecked and develop, we will suffer unimaginably great losses. Therefore, it is imperative for the island CPC committee and administrative office to have made the decision to punish them and this decision will undoubtedly be resolutely supported by the broad masses of people and the broad ranks of party members.

Our party has its discipline and our state has its law. The discipline and law must be observed once they have been promulgated. We should by no means allow those who have exploited their powers of office to seek their private interests in violation of the discipline and law to go scot-free. We must severely punish all state personnel, especially leading cadres, who have taken the lead in engaging in the unhealthy trend and given rise to serious harm. We should punish according to party and government discipline those who have illegally built houses on farm land and stolen the materials and funds of the

state or collective to build their private houses, if their cases are serious. Those who have violated the law should be legally punished. The houses that they have built should be resolutely confiscated and we should never be lenient to them. We should thoroughly investigate the cases, and delete all illegal transfer or residence register and take away all illegally procured jobs. Only by so doing can we effectively put an end to this unhealthy trend, safeguard the prestige of our party and government and strive to bring a radical turn for the better in party work style.

CSO: 4005/330

## PARTY AND STATE

### FUJIAN'S HU PING ON ORGANIZATIONAL RESTRUCTURING

OW141237 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] In discussing the restructuring of organizations at the 18th meeting of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress on 10 January, governor Hu Ping pointed out: The restructuring of organizations calls for strong determination, steady steps and meticulous work. Efforts should be made to complete provincial level restructuring by the first quarter and prefectural and municipal level restructuring before June of this year.

Hu Ping said that the restructuring of organizations is an important guarantee for implementing the line of 12th National CPC Congress and for reaching the strategic target put forward by the 12th National CPC Congress. He pointed out: The present restructuring of organizations is essentially different from the past streamlining of organizations. In past streamlinings of organizations, the fact the more the organizations were restructured the larger they became, and the more personnel were reduced the more they appeared is mainly because of the fact that while the organizations were restructured, systems were not; and, while personnel were reduced, powers were not delegated. Therefore, the failure fundamentally to solve the problems resulted. The present restructuring of organizations is the first step in the restructuring of the whole system and is simultaneously carried out with economic restructuring. Its general target is to meet the demands of the development of productivity. It calls for changes not only in quantity but also in quality.

In discussing the restructuring of provincial government organizations, Hu Ping said: There are six concrete principles for the organizational restructuring of the provincial government offices. They are: 1) Change and improve the leadership system and leadership method of the provincial government by separating the functions of the government from those of the enterprises, separating administrative work from operational work and by delegating powers to lower levels; 2) change and improve the leadership system of the existing first grade committees and offices of the provincial government, expand the functions and powers of the departments and bureaus, committees and offices shall not be regarded as first grade organizations, and departments and bureaus shall be directly managed by the governor; 3) organizations of the various provincial departments shall basically adapt to the State Council but are not required to completely gear themselves to each other's needs; 4) all departments shall implement the second grade system and handle internal affairs in a simple

way; 5) conscientiously put in order and consolidate the various nominal and provisional organizations; and 6) reduce the number of staff and rotationally train cadres; leading bodies should be simplified and competent with reduced staffing; old cadres who meet the conditions for resigning and retiring should proceed with the resignation and retirement processes; of all of the incumbent personnel, 2/4 should work in their posts, 1/4 join the rotational training and 1/4 organize into working groups to engage in investigations and study.

With regard to the restructuring of the prefectural and municipal systems, Hu Ping said: According to the situation in our province, it is advisable to first carry out restructuring of some units on a trial basis. Provincial enterprises should be delegated to the cities or prefectures for management, but the delegation should be carried out with the guidance of the leading organizations and in a planned way.

Hu Ping emphatically pointed out: Through organizational restructuring, it is necessary to make the leading bodies more revolutionary, younger in average age, educated and more professionally competent.

Finally, Hu Ping said: The present organizational restructuring is a profound revolution. It is necessary to adopt positive and prudent principles. According to the general plan, organizational restructuring of the provinces, prefectures and municipalities should be carried out simultaneously and should begin around the spring festival, area by area and group by group, in accordance with the simplification and restructuring plans and concrete steps of implementation. Efforts should be made to complete provincial level restructuring by the first quarter and that at the prefectural and municipal levels before June of this year. County and commune level restructuring should be performed this winter and next spring in accordance with the plans of the central authorities.

CSO: 4005/332

## PARTY AND STATE

### SHANGHAI MAYOR ADDRESSES CADRES MEETING 6 JAN

OW101005 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] The Shanghai municipal people's government held a cadres meeting on 6 January. The purpose of the meeting was to mobilize workers and staff members of all trades and professions throughout the municipality to continually brace up, redouble their efforts, strive for new achievements in 1983 and make still more contributions to socialist modernization.

Mayor Wang Daohan delivered a speech at the meeting. He said that Shanghai's total industrial output value for 1982 increased 4.5 percent and commendable achievements have also been made in all other fields of endeavor in the past year. He said: At the start of the New Year, we should sum up experience, continue to conduct investigations and study, firmly promote production in the first quarter and strive to create a new situation in our tasks for this year.

Analyzing the current situation in the buyers' market, Wang Daohan emphatically pointed out: It has been decided that our industrial production for this year will increase 4 percent and this is not subject to change. What should we do to attain this target? Experience gained over the past 2 years tells us that we should concert our efforts and adopt all measures to develop the productive forces and do a good job in production, to include quality improvement and the introduction of a greater variety of products. A new change should take place in all these fields of endeavor in 1983. In addition, we should study the science of market and marketing, train a number of sales engineers and stress the responsibility system, while assigning leading cadres to supervise various tasks and oversee all major projects. We should rely on scientific and technological advances to do a good job in technical reform throughout the municipality. It is necessary to set immediate targets and long-term planning in important technical reform programs. We should be good at bringing the role of intellectuals and scientific and technological personnel into play. Better achievements should be made in this year's industrial production, than in last year's, in terms of comprehensive results. To achieve this, we should concentrate on technical improvement.

Vice Mayor Chen Jinhua also spoke at the meeting. He said: This is the first meeting since the establishment of leading groups in charge of production in

the municipal people's government and its various committees, offices and bureaus, introduction of new products, increases in variety and quality improvements should be especially emphasized in production this year. He said that quick sales of new products, lower priced but of good quality, will be used to judge the enterprises' ability to create a new situation.

Vice Mayors Han Zheyi, Zhao Zukang, Xin Yuanxi and Yang Di were also present.

CSO: 4005/332



## PARTY AND STATE

### CHEN GUODONG SPEAKS AT SHANGHAI CONGRESS

OW021355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1621 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Shanghai, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--The fifth session of the seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, which ended today, adopted the following resolution: During the 1983 New Year's Day and spring festival period, it is necessary to conduct education on the "four promotions and four oppositions" [not further identified] among the people throughout the municipality while continuing to deepen "five stresses and four beauties" activities. The "four promotions and four oppositions" should be written down as a code of conduct to serve as relevant rules for workers and staff members and for city residents and as pledges for rural commune members and people to follow. They should also be regarded as a requirement for "five-good" families and "villages with civilization" so that the "five stresses and four beauties" activities can be conducted in a more practical and effective way.

The resolution calls for all Shanghai Municipal Party and government organizations, PLA units stationed in the municipality, people's organizations, schools as well as cultural, art, sports and other departments to set an example in promoting socialist spiritual civilization and calls for deputies to people's congresses at various levels, cadres of state organs and PLA commanders and fighters in the municipality to be models in promoting the "five stresses and four beauties." Vigorous efforts should be made to commend advanced units and individuals, develop their advanced deeds and learn from the fine qualities and advanced deeds of heroes and model persons. A resolute struggle should be waged against acts violating law and discipline, and criminals disrupting public order must be punished according to law. The resolution also calls on the people throughout the municipality to work with one heart and one mind and in high spirits to build Shanghai step by step into a clean and tidy socialist city with civility and courtesy.

The fifth session of the seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress opened on 26 December. During the session, deputies enthusiastically discussed a "circular on continuing to extensively conduct 'five stresses and four beauties' activities around the 1983 New Year's Day and the spring festival" issued by the propaganda department of the CPC Central Committee and 22 other units. They held that the circular struck home in criticizing current corrupt practices. There indeed exist in Shanghai unhealthy trends and evil practices, such as holding extravagant wedding ceremonies, interfering in the freedom of marriage,

practicing arranged marriages by parents, seeking money or goods on the pretext of marriage, discriminating against or maltreating aged people, regarding men as superior to women, defrauding people of their money or even murdering others for their money by practicing feudal superstitions and gathering people together for gambling. Such unhealthy trends and evil practices are very serious in some quarters. Deputy Guan Jian, chairman of the Municipal Women's Federation, said: Around New Year's Day and the spring festival this year and the year before, various units paid more attention to ideological education and promoted the holding of wedding ceremonies in a simple way, thus bringing about a turn for the better in standards of social conduct. However, waste and extravagance and the practice of arranged marriage and of holding extravagant wedding ceremonies have recently gained ground again. This shows that it is necessary to continuously conduct ideological education and to take effective policy measures to check this unhealthy trend.

Deputy Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, cited data gathered through investigation to show that young people are now spending more and more for weddings. He suggested that the departments concerned make special studies and take effective measures to solve this problem. Deputies from the public security department exposed the harm of gambling. Many deputies made positive suggestions on how to conduct "four promotions and four oppositions" activities.

CSO: 4005/332

## PARTY AND STATE

### SU YIRAN ADDRESSES RALLY FOR RETIRED CADRES

SK200603 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government ceremoniously held a rally to confer certificates of honor on over 1,700 veteran cadres who have retired from the provincial level organs and other local units.

Treading the first snow of the winter and beaming with smiles, over 1,700 retired cadres from the provincial level organs and other local units walked into the auditorium of the (Dongjiao) hotel. As the pioneers of the retirement system, they came to here to receive the certificates of honor to be conferred on them by the party and the people's government. Comrade Gao Qiyun, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided. Comrade Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke.

He said: [Begin recording] Comrades, it is unprecedented in our political history for the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government to ceremoniously convene a rally to confer certificates of honor on 1,700 veteran cadres. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and provincial people's government, I extend my cordial greetings and renew assurances of my highest consideration to all of you present here as well as other veteran cadres and old comrades in our province now on convalescence leave. [End recording]

In his speech, Comrade Su Yiran summarized the great achievements of the veteran cadres, who are now retired or on convalescence leave, in our country's revolution and construction. They deserve the honorable title of meritorious cadres. The party and government of Shandong Province, the broad masses of people and our descendents will never, and should never, forget the historical contributions of veteran cadres. The party Central Committee has decided to institute a retirement system and a system of office convalescence leave for veteran cadres in the new period in order to properly effect the cooperation of old and new cadres and the replacement of the former by the latter. This is an important policy decision of strategic significance which will guarantee the prosperity of the party's cause, the lasting order and stability of the state and the smooth progress of the four modernizations.

Comrade Su Yiran said that he hopes that the veteran cadres who have retired from the forefront will enthusiastically pass on their experience, give help to and set an example for new cadres, successfully accomplish the important task of cooperating with new cadres and have them take over their work.

CSO: 4005/332

## PARTY AND STATE

### 'DAZHONG RIBAO' ON TRAINING RURAL CADRES

SK151027 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 82 p 4

[Commentator's article: "A Task Facing the Leadership"]

[Text] The changes that have taken place in the countryside since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have shown that the party's principles and policies will be correctly implemented, initiative will be gained in work and production will develop relatively rapidly wherever there are "sensible people" who are honest, upright, ambitious, good at management and knowledgeable about production. Conversely, the party's principles and policies will not [be] able to be truly implemented and production will be in a passive and sometimes chaotic situation if cadres are dishonest, listless and not good at management. This proves the saying that "after a policy line is adopted, the cadres are the decisive factor." It is a major task facing party committees at all levels to successfully attend to the training of rural cadres to meet the requirements of the development of the rural situation.

Grassroots cadres in the countryside are the backbone force of the party in leading the masses to build a socialist modern agriculture. Since the Third Plenary Session, rural areas in our province have developed rapidly and are full of vitality. The achievements scored on the agricultural front represent the embodiment of the painstaking labor and sweat of the broad rural grassroots cadres. They united the broad masses of peasants and rendered fruitful services in working on the forefront of revolution and production. However, we must also note the problem that to this day there are still quite a few grassroots rural cadres whose ideological consciousness, understanding of policies and management ability are not up to the requirements of the situation. Insofar as ideological consciousness is concerned, some people have only a vague idea of wholeheartedly serving the people. They are occupied by personal gains and losses, always have an eye to money and are therefore unable to handle impartially the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. As for understanding policies, some people--who either because they have been influenced rather deeply by the leftist ideology or because the new policies contradict their personal interests--have yet to come around ideologically. They do not understand the party's policies and waver in implementing them. Sometimes they even resist the policies and find themselves lagging behind the masses in terms of appreciating the policies and keeping pace with them. In terms of management ability, rural grassroots cadres generally have a low edu-

cational level and lack knowledge of science, advanced production technology and operations and management. They are not good at carrying out work according to economic and natural laws. Particularly, after the production responsibility system is instituted in the countryside, the production methods they understand become outdated and they have not learned how to use the new methods. This makes their knowledge and experience even more unsuitable. This state of affairs highlights the urgency of strengthening the training of rural grassroots cadres.

Experience has shown us that one of the most important links in implementing and perfecting the production responsibility system is to attend to the training of rural grassroots cadres and to raise their quality. If we attend to this work well, the cadres' ideological level and understanding of theories and policies will be raised rapidly, the party's line, and policies will be correctly implemented and all agricultural production will progress smoothly and economic results will certainly be improved in a short time. Zhucheng County has since 1979 put emphasis on training and educating cadres. It has appropriated funds every year and organized all the brigade party branch secretaries in the county to attend training classes for a month during the slack season. This has effectively improved the quality of rural grassroots cadres and brought about rapid development of agriculture in the county. Conversely, some localities which have ignored this work find their cadres beleaguered by many ideological problems. They do not understand the party's policies and complain a lot. Work in these localities is in a passive situation and is as hard to push as the rump of an elephant. From this it can be seen that the training of rural grassroots cadres not only affects the raising of the level of cadres but also directly affects the development of agriculture. It is a major task crucial to the achievement of the modernization of agriculture. Leadership at all levels must fully understand the importance of this task, earnestly strengthen its organizational leadership and put this task on their agenda and persistently attend to it. It is necessary to organize cadres to study politics, general knowledge, science, technology, and management, to enhance their ideology and increase their knowledge and to make them experts in the management of the collective sector of the socialist economy. Efforts should be made to foster a contingent of rural grassroots cadres who can correctly implement the party's line and policies and maintain close ties with the masses so as to create a new situation in agricultural development.

CSO: 4005/332

## PARTY AND STATE

### HEILONGJIANG TO RESTORE CADRE LABOR PARTICIPATION

OW171413 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1300 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Harbin, 15 Jan (XINHUA)--Through 3 years of practice, the service bureau of Mudanjiang City in Heilongjiang Province has formed a relatively realistic and effective system of cadre participation in labor in light of the special characteristics of the various service trades under it.

The Heilongjiang Provincial Party Committee and provincial people's government have set a high value on the system formed by the service bureau of Mudanjiang City, and maintained that it has set a good example for different trades and professions of the province in having cadres participate in collective productive labor. The provincial party committee and provincial government have decided to popularize their experience and to restore the system of cadre participation in collective productive labor, they have also decided to treat it as a fundamental measure for improving the party's work style.

Through participating in labor, the cadres at various levels of the service bureau of Mudanjiang City have solved many problems in their work after conducting investigations and study. This has played an important role in upgrading the services of restaurants and other beverage shops in Mudanjiang City.

While participating in labor, the party committee of the service bureau has also helped the basic-level units to solve the problem of a temporary technical shortage in the field of restaurant services. They have taken various measures to train cadres, staff members and workers and to upgrade the standard of management and technology. The number of cadres knowledgeable of their business and management as a percentage of the total number of cadres has risen from nearly 30 percent in the past to the current figure of more than 70 percent.

Through participating in labor, the cadres of the service bureau have established a warm friendship with the staff and workers, and broadened their connections with the masses.

CSO: 4005/332

## PARTY AND STATE

### CADRE SOLD STATE SECRETS TO HK MAGAZINE

HK300727 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 23 Dec 82 p 1

[Feature: "Patriots Beware!--On the Course of the Dai Zhen [2071 2650] Case"]

[Text] In recent years, articles have appeared in the Hong Kong magazine CHENG MING which distorted the party's principles and policy and even launched personal attacks against leading comrades of the party and government. CHENG MING published the so-called behind-the-scenes news in order to confuse and poison people's minds. Since then, clear-headed people have been seriously pondering this question: Why were some state secrets and internal affairs revealed and distorted? And why could they extend their reach so far and wide? Now, people can see an indication after the disclosure of the case of Dai Zhen who stole state secrets and sold them. There are some among those like Dai Zhen, who collect and supply state secrets for CHENG MING, write articles by using the pen names of "Lei Ming" and "Chou Tian" and dwell excessively on the dark side of things in our social life.

Who is Dai Zhen? He was deputy director in the united front department office before he was arrested.

In March 1978, the Hong Kong monthly magazine CHENG MING general editor Wen Hui came to Guangzhou and made friends with Dai Zhen. Having lauded Dai Zhen to the skies at a banquet, Wen Hui asked him to supply secret information and materials from China. In order to attain his ulterior motive, Dai responded to Wen's demand and followed the criminal track. In June of [the] same year, Wen began to send representatives to Guangzhou to meet Dai and to collect materials and Dai accepted Wen's offer of globulin-c magnetic tapes, and clothing and food. Following Wen's instructions, Dai used a pen name and wrote "a change in Guangzhou leading cadres" and other articles for Wen. But most materials were state secrets which appeared in CHEN MING as commentaries and reports or as restricted news written by Wen in order to confuse and poison people's minds. In his articles, Wen tried his utmost to distort the facts, fabricated lies and dwelled excessively on the bad things. Outwardly, Wen assumed the air of giving support to the leading cadres of the Central Committee, but inwardly, he had no hesitation in publishing an endless stream of articles to culminate the "four basic principles" in order to confuse public opinion. His only anxiety was that there would be no trouble on earth. In order to express his gratitude to Dai for his efforts, Wen sent his wife Zhang



to Guangzhou in May, 1979, who encouraged Dai: "You have given us a lot of help and we should pay you for the work you have done." At the beginning, Dai hypocritically declined her offer and said: "Don't talk about the money." Having declined a favor, Dai put forward his request for a big refrigerator. Zhang replied: "We will dispatch it to you later through an overseas Chinese on his way to China." After that, Wen paid Dai HK\$500 per month and urged Dai to provide at least one piece of material monthly. Blinded by lust for gain of HK\$500 per month, Dai was visibly pleased. He confessed before the court: "In short, I was greedy for foreign goods and money." Tempted by money and goods, Dai forgot party discipline and state laws. Wen pressed him to submit more materials and constantly sent his representative to Guangzhou up to three times a month.

From June 1978 to July 1981, the "hot line" between Wen and Dai was never suspended. Since January last year, Wen grasped Dai more tightly after the latter was transferred to Guangzhou Municipal United Front Department under the CPC. Most of the materials which Wen sent for to collect were demanded immediately, or the representative would wait until he got them. Therefore Dai was hard put to cope with the situation and he became alarmed. However, according to him: "My neck was in a tight noose, I fell into a trap and could not pull myself out." Since June last year, Dai's neck was even more constricted by Wen who by letters, cable and "communication" pressed Dai for the secrets of the Sixth Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee. Then, during the preparatory meeting and after the opening of the Sixth Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, Dai reported and sent the schedule and content of the 6th Plenary Session, speeches made there by leading cadres and information about the enlarged session of the provincial party committee through various means.

Both Wen and Dai were clear about what they were doing. They stole and delivered our party and state secrets by tricks used by spys and secret agents. During this period, Wen sent seven people in succession from Hong Kong to make direct contact with Dai. Most of them were girls of 20 or 30 years old. Wen took advantage of those who intended to make a trip or to see a doctor in mainland China and gave them petty favors, or financed them to join tours to China as a means of camouflaging in order to make them act as liaison women between Wen and Dai. Having a guilty conscience, Wen urged Dai again and again: "In future, letters should not be written so clearly." In his brief note to Dai for materials, Wen wrote: "Please burn the note after you have read it" and "please urge the bearer of this note to keep the materials in a safety place." Well, let us see how Wen wrote to Dai for materials in pen name on 12 July.

"Miss Lei (Dai's pen name): Since we have started out export trade, our business has not been bad. However, the supply of commodities is short. Please try to seek more commodity supplies comprised of a wide range if possible. Apart from that which does not correspond to the sample, most of the things which we have received are useful. In future, please reduce the supply of unsuitable commodities to a minimum and dispatch more appropriate goods to us. Your younger brother, Liang." (Wen's pen name.)

In another letter to Dai dated 3 May 1981, Wen wrote:

"Miss Lei: Our company is badly in need of top quality products. We have a large number of customers. Please send us a price list but goods must reach us in good time. We hope that our good business cooperation will continue. It will be even better if we can improve this cooperation. Your younger brother, Liang Ming."

These letters which are couched in ambiguous terms are self-explanatory. Wen was very clear that a pawn like Dai was very useful for them and that the materials which Dai supplied "were of great value." Therefore, Wen duly paid a sum of money to Dai through his connection in Hong Kong and carried out their dirty deal. In a letter to Dai, Dai's connection in Hong Kong said: "I have received a HK\$1,000 check from elder sister Zhang (Wen's wife) and I have deposited it in a bank on your behalf. Please don't worry." In his letters, this fellow used to detail the amount of money paid by Wen to Dai. The cost of a radio-cassette player bought for Dai was also detailed.

Abusing his functions and powers, Dai used every means to steal party and state secrets. He even obtained secrets from those who returned from meetings held outside the province or those who worked in other parts of the country.

The evidence of crimes which Dai committed by stealing and selling party and state secrets is numerous. The evidence which was detected included a note book of speech excerpts, a large number of materials and Dai's diary and letters.

Dai wrote in his diary about the content and date of secrets which he sold to Wen, the name of the bearers, the names of the copiers and the measures he adopted for sending secrets. We have reproduced some passages as follows:

"On 22 August 1980, elder sister Zhang took away: (1) full text of XX; (2) trends and materials numbers 32 and 33."

"On 18 April 1980, elder sister Zhang. A letter, trends and materials No 51 and two taped speeches."

"On 9 July 1979, newspaper clippings were sent to Wen: (1) hooligan case in Zhongshan Street; (2) corruption and graft in petroleum XX."

Fire cannot be wrapped in paper. Although Wen and Dai racked their brains in their dirty deal, they were unable to escape from ultimate failure. Dai was severely punished according to the law and was sentenced to imprisonment.

Through the Dai-Wen case, people can see the nature of the magazine CHENG MING and observe clearly the despicable tricks which Wen had applied by seizing the internal secrets of the country.

Patriots beware!

CSO: 4005/330

## PARTY AND STATE

### HUNAN NOTICE ON UNHEALTHY TRENDS IN REFORMS

HK010600 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] The discipline inspection committee of the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee recently issued a circular pointing out that it is essential to resolutely curb various unhealthy trends and violations of law and discipline in the course of reforming the administrative structure.

The circular said: In accordance with the 12th Party Congress spirit and the arrangements of the central and provincial CPC committees, Hunan has now started the reform of administrative structure, beginning with the provincial organs. This work will be carried out in a planned way by groups and batches. To ensure the orderly and smooth progress of this work, the discipline inspection committee puts forward the following demands:

1. The whole body of party members, especially leading party-member cadres, must play a model and leading role in the structural reform work. All party-member cadres, especially leading cadres at all levels, must take the stand of party spirit and understand and treat this work from the plane of maintaining political unity with the Central Committee. They should lead forward and influence the masses by their own model actions.
2. It is necessary to strictly observe financial and economic discipline. Organs being abolished or amalgamated must assign people specifically to take stock of and register state property and do a good job in handing-over procedures. No unit or individual may seize the change of the streamlining, abolition or amalgamation of organs to indulge in jobbery, damage the public interest for personal gain, or pursue the private interests of individuals or small groups. It is forbidden to use public funds under any pretext for giving dinners, presenting gifts, or indulging in extravagant eating and drinking, or to invent all sorts of excuses for indiscriminate payment of bonuses and subsidies or presentation of souvenirs, or to privately distribute public funds and property, or engage in this practice in a disguised way. It is strictly forbidden to seize or loot state property.
3. The discipline inspection departments at all levels must strictly carry out their duties during the structural reform. Under the unified leadership of the party organizations, these departments must take the initiative in work and take a clear-cut stand in waging resolute struggle against all unhealthy trends and violations of law and discipline in structural reform. Serious violations of discipline must be immediately reported to the party committees and rapidly investigated and dealt with.

## PARTY AND STATE

### PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE ON REFORMING SOCIAL TRADITIONS

SK190525 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jan 83

[Excerpts] On the evening of 18 January, the provincial CPC committee held a telephone conference on education in reforming social traditions, calling on all people in the province--while earnestly attending to family planning work--to mobilize themselves and concentrate their efforts on launching a propaganda and educational campaign on reforming social traditions with the focus on studying and publicizing the new constitution from now until spring festival, taking the spirit of the 12th National Party Congress as guidance. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government, including Li Zichao, Xu Jianchun, Wang Zhongyin and Ding Fangming, participated in the conference. Comrade Wang Zhongyin, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee and deputy governor, presided. Comrade Li Zichao, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke on behalf of the provincial CPC committee.

Comrade Li Zichao pointed out: conducting education on reforming social traditions is an important subject and an effective measure for building the socialist spiritual civilization and for achieving a basic turn for the better in the general mood of society. Reforming social traditions and society is the party's long-term task, one of fundamental importance. The whole party must mobilize itself and lead the masses in carrying out this work in a deepgoing and down-to-earth manner.

Comrade Li Zichao emphatically pointed out in his speech that in conducting education on reforming social traditions, special attention should be paid to solving six problems, including mercenary and arranged marriage and feudal and superstitious activities, buying and selling females, gambling, ill-treating the aged and females, showing contempt for baby girls, and dining, wining and spending lavishly. All mass organizations, including the Federation of Trade Unions, the CYL committee, the Women's Federation, the Federation of Art and Literary Circles and the Science Association, and other departments such as the propaganda, cultural, educational, press and periodicals, broadcasting and televisions departments, must make concerted efforts to publicize this work and make successful the propaganda and educational work. Public security departments must resolutely handle, according to law, all criminal activities involved in buying and selling females, ill-treating the aged, the disabled and females, showing contempt for baby girls, ganging up to make profits, selling obscene books and pictures and taking advantage of feudal and superstitious beliefs to cheat and hurt people. Efforts must be made to try and handle openly some exemplary criminal cases in order to frighten evil persons, educate the masses and develop a political situation of stability, unity and vitality.

## PARTY AND STATE

### SHANGHAI DISCIPLINE COMMISSION ISSUES NOTICE

OW131409 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] The preparatory group for the discipline commission of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee issued a circular a few days ago, calling on the discipline commissions at all levels to strengthen education on party style and discipline around the spring festival and to firmly combat all kinds of unhealthy trends.

The circular pointed out: The practice of observing laws and discipline and performing one's official duties honestly has gained some momentum in the past few years, but there still have been some instances in which a few units and party cadres violated discipline in financial and economic affairs and various rules and regulations. This kind of phenomenon of using public office for private gain, seeking private gain at public expense and going against the state system has corrupted social values and damaged the party's prestige among the masses.

The circular pointed out the following five requirements:

1. It is necessary to strictly observe the related documents issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council and other related rules and regulations. It is forbidden to buy food and drinks and give dinner parties and gifts with public funds. It is forbidden to organize cadres and staff members to go on trips to different scenic spots under various pretexts and with public funds. It is forbidden to increase fringe benefits, distribute materials and spend money without proper authorization.
2. It is essential to convene meetings on the basis of the principle of working diligently and practicing economy in strict observance of the related rules and regulations laid down by the party Central Committee and the State Council. It is forbidden to provide extra meal subsidies without proper authorization. Nor should public funds be used to tour various scenic spots. Invite people to see operas or movies, and provide guests with cigarettes, wines, tea and confectionaries as gifts. Still less should a unit's extra expenditures be shifted onto other related units. It is forbidden to distribute materials and issue bonuses indiscriminately.

3. Communist Party members must take the lead in changing outmoded habits and customs and play their exemplary role well in developing socialist spiritual civilization. It is necessary to conduct wedding ceremonies thriftily. Party members must combat extravagance and waste. They must refrain from participating in superstitious and gambling activities.

4. Communist Party members and cadres at all levels must strictly abide by party discipline and the state system and laws, consciously implement the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and the party constitution, maintain and carry forward the party's fine traditions and make efforts to bring about a fundamental improvement in the party style as put forward by the 12th Party's National Congress.

5. Under the leadership of the party committee at the corresponding level, the discipline commissions at various levels must strengthen education among the broad masses of party members on party style and party discipline around the spring festival in close connection with the study of the new party constitution and the new constitution and the circular which was recently issued by the central discipline commission on combating the trend of spending public funds of food and drinks in order to further help party members raise their awareness of observing discipline and laws. In dealing with units and individuals that violate discipline in financial and economic affairs and act against state law and party discipline, we must find out the actual situation and criticise and educate them. Necessary disciplinary actions must be taken by the party against those who are involved in serious cases. As for those who have violated discipline in financial and economic affairs, they must be asked to return what they have unlawfully taken or pay compensation for it according to the regulations concerned. At the same time, efforts must be made to vigorously commend good people who observe laws and party discipline and perform their official duties honestly and propagate their fine deeds.

CSO: 4005/332

## PARTY AND STATE

### JIANGSU PREFECTURE ACTS AGAINST FACTIONAL LEADERS

OW160607 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Recently the Huaiyin Prefectural CPC Committee and the Qingjiang City CPC Committee seriously dealt with a grave case of factional chieftains taking the opportunity of a memorial meeting to write reactionary elegiac poems and mount a counterattack.

On 29 January 1982, (Wang Wanjia), formerly a rebel ringleader in Qingjiang City and a worker of the Huaiyin prefectural power supply bureau, died of illness. On 31 January, a few factional chieftains in the prefecture and Qingjiang City gathered together a group of people and under the pretext of holding a memorial meeting openly wrote two reactionary elegiac poems, distorting Mao Zedong thought, lauding (Wang Wanjia) as Qingjiang's hero who went against the tide, and using the words (Feng Qiu Shi Guo Ding Hua Ji) [apparently a line from a poem, meaning unclear] to express their dream to regain power.

When the prefectural power supply bureau's leadership discovered what they were doing, it promptly stopped them and sternly criticized them. This serious incident was by no means accidental. It was a malignant development of the activities of these factional chieftains who have refused to be educated, stubbornly clung to factionalism and resisted and opposed the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee.

In order to enforce party discipline and purify party organization, with the approval of the provincial and prefectural party committees, the Huaiyin Prefectural Party Committee and the Qingjiang City Party Committee separately decided to expel the main troublemakers in the case, former rebel ringleaders (Shao Chuang) and (Liu Ruizhi), from the party, and place (Zhang Guozhi) on probation within the party for 1 year. Other persons involved were dealt with by their respective units.

CSO: 4005/332

PARTY AND STATE

OBITUARY NOTICE FOR JIANGSU'S CHEN HEQIN

OW050625 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] The following is an obituary notice issued by the funeral committee for Comrade Chen Heqin on 2 January 1983:

Comrade Chen Heqin, vice chairman of the standing committee of the fifth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress, member of the fifth CPPCC National Committee, member of the standing committee of the Jiu San Society Central Committee, chairman of the preparatory committee of the Jiangsu branch of the Jiu San society work committee, honorary president of the Chinese Education Society, honorary president of the National Institute of Preschool Education, member of the Chinese People's National Committee for the Protection of Children and member of the committee for the reform of the Chinese written language, died in Nanjing at 1655 on 30 December 1982 at the age of 91 after a long illness; he failed to respond to medical treatment.

A memorial service will be held at the Nanjing (Shizigang) funeral parlor at 1500 on 8 January 1983.

In accordance with the wishes of members of Comrade Chen Heqin's family, the funeral service will be simple. Comrades and friends of late Comrade Chen Heqin are requested not to send wreaths and elegiac couplets to the service.

The following is the namelist of the members of the funeral committee for Comrade Chen Heqin:

Chairman: Xu Jiatun.

Vice Chairman: Kuang Yaming.

Members: Liu Lin, Han Peixin, Zhang Zhongliang, Xin Shaobo, He Binghao, Dai Weiran, Xie Kedong, Ye Xuchao, Liu Shuxun, Liao Yunze, Zhou Yifeng, Wu Yifang, Bao Houchang, Wang Zhaoquan, Jiang Zonglu, Gao Juefu, Deng Haoming, (Chen Ruxi), Chen Suiheng, (Chen Guwen), (Ren Kang), (Yang Gong) and (Ji Xia).

CSO: 4005/332



PARTY AND STATE

JIANGSU CPPCC HOLDS STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

OW041911 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] The 4th Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee's standing committee held its 18th session in Nanjing from 27 December to 30 December. The meeting listened to and then discussed a report made by Comrade Wang Zhaoquan on the guidelines of the fifth session of the fifth national people's congress and the fifth session of the fifth CPPCC National Committee. The meeting also unanimously elected Comrade Wang Zhaoquan an additional vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and adopted resolutions of the standing committee.

Bao Houchang, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, delivered a closing speech. He called on the participants to seriously study and implement the guidelines of the national people's congress and the CPPCC National Committee sessions and to give wide publicity to, implement and defend the new PRC constitution. He urged them to further understand the excellent situation and glorious tasks of the united front and the CPPCC, bring into full play the wisdom and talents of the personalities of various circles and make new contributions to stepping up the building of material and spiritual civilizations. He said that the people's political consultative conference should suggest ways and means for socialist construction and strive to advance the united front work and the CPPCC work.

The participants in the meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee, including Guan Wenwei, Wu Yifang, Wei Yongyi, Hua Chengyi, Zhu Hui, Chen Yusheng, Ding Guangxun, Deng Haoming and Gao Juefu. The responsible comrades of the CPPCC committees and the united front work departments of various prefectures and cities attended the meeting as observers.

CSO: 4005/332

## PARTY AND STATE

### HEILONGJIANG CIRCULAR ON STUDYING CONSTITUTION

SK080413 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] On 5 January, the provincial CPC committee issued a circular urging all localities throughout the province to extensively and thoroughly study and publicize the new constitution.

The circular notes: The provincial CPC committee defines 1983 as a year of study. The current important tasks for our province are to closely combine the study of the new constitution with that of the documents of the 12th Party Congress and to make unified arrangements and plans for the vast number of cadres and the masses to master the guiding ideology, basic content and profound significance of the new constitution and to upgrade their consciousness for guarding the sanctity of the constitution and their consciousness for implementing the constitution.

The circular urges all localities and all units to train key members by stages and in groups to publicize the new constitution and to mobilize the forces of various circles to study and publicize the new constitution. We should link study of and publicity about the new constitution with the ideology and practice of cadres and the masses so as to enable the new constitution to strike root in the hearts of the people and to be a standard for the people.

The circular calls on the broad masses of party members, especially leading cadres of the party at various levels, to play exemplary roles and to take the lead in studying, publicizing and implementing the constitution and to guard the authority and sanctity of the constitution.

Party committees at all levels should conscientiously enhance their leadership to thoroughly conduct the work of studying and publicizing the new constitution in a step-by-step manner.

CSO: 4005/332

## PARTY AND STATE

### ROUNDUP OF LEADERSHIP APPEARANCES IN JIANGSU

[Editorial Report] OW031245 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 26 December carries a 3-minute report on an exhibition of recent paintings by (Liu Haisu), which opened in Nanjing on 26 December. According to the report, "attending the opening ceremony of the exhibition were Xu Jiatun, Liu Lin, Han Peixin, Zhou Yifeng, Dai Weiran, Xie Kedong and Chen Yusheng, responsible comrades of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, as well as Gong Weizhen and Wang Haisu, advisers to the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government."

The same service at 1100 GMT on 28 December broadcasts a 4.5-minute report on a meeting marking the establishment of the Jiangsu provincial group of the Chinese people's armed police force. The report says: "The inaugural meeting, sponsored by the provincial public security department, was held in Nanjing on 28 December. Responsible comrades of party and government organizations in Jiangsu Province and Nanjing Municipality attended the meeting, including Xu Jiatun, Liu Lin, Han Peixin, (Xu Zhi) and (Wang Jisheng). At the meeting, acting Governor Han Peixin read out the following decision:

"In accordance with the decision of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the party Central Committee military commission, personnel of army units that do guard duty and maintain public order in localities are to be transferred to public security departments. These personnel and the armed police currently serving under the military service system are to be reorganized into the Chinese people's armed police force. I herewith declare the establishment of the Jiangsu provincial group of the Chinese people's armed police force effective 1 January 1983. After considering this matter, the leading party group of the Ministry of Public Security has decided to appoint Comrade Hong Peilin as concurrently first political commissar, (Wang Ke) political commissar, (Su Zhikun) deputy political commissar and (Liu Quansheng) deputy commander of the group."

The same cast also carries a 3.5-minute report on a meeting held in Nanjing on 28 December to commend advanced individuals and collectives doing work among children and young people. According to the report, "Xu Jiatun, Zhou Zen, Chu Jiang, Bao Houchang, Xu Fangheng, Luo Yunlai, Xie Kedong, Li Zhizhong and other leading comrades attended the opening ceremony of the meeting."

At 1100 GMT on 29 December the same service broadcasts a 4.5-minute report on the 17th session of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress held in Nanjing from 27 to 29 December. The report says: "The session first heard and discussed a report by Vice Chairman He Binghao of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress on the guidelines laid down by the fifth session of the fifth NPC. It then heard a report on the number of deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress and their election."

According to the report, "the session decided to extend the term of the fifth provincial people's congress to April 1983 when the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress will be held."

At the session, acting Governor Han Peixin made a report on reforming the administrative structure of prefectures and municipalities in the province. In his speech at the closing meeting of the session, Chairman Xu Jiatun of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress called for fulfilling the following two tasks in the province in 1983: "1) It is necessary to complete the reform of the administrative structure at the provincial and the prefectural or municipal level and to strive for a turn for the better in party style, standards of social conduct and public order; and 2) the level of comprehensive economic development in the province in 1983 should be higher than that in 1982."

The same cast also carries a 5-minute report on a memorial meeting held for Yang Tingbao in Nanjing on 29 December. According to the report, "wreaths were sent to the memorial meeting by Fang Yi, Peng Chong, Jiang Weiqing, Han Guang, Zhao Wucheng, He Dongchang, Li Ximing, (Lian Zhong), Xiao Tong, Dai Nianci, Lu Jiayi, Huang Xinbai, Wang Yeqiu and Yan Jici."

Xu Jiatun presided over the memorial meeting. In his memorial speech at the meeting, Han Peixin praised Yang Tingbao, former governor of Jiangsu Province, as an internationally known architect and educator in architecture and called his death "a great loss to us."

According to the report, more than 600 persons attended the memorial meeting, including "Jiang Weijiang, Hui Yuyu, Liu Lin, Gu Xiulian, Zhou Ze, Bao Houchang, Guan Wenwei, Chu Jiang, Dai Nianci, Yan Zixiang, Wang Bingshi, Zhou Yifeng, Gong Weizhen, Wang Haisu, Xin Shaobo, Kuang Yaming, He Binghao, Dai Weiran, Xie Kedong, Ye Xuchao, Liu Shuxun, Li Zhizhong, Chen Ketian, (Wang Xinqun), Wei Yongyi, Hua Chengyi, Zhu Hui, Chen Yusheng, Deng Haoming, Jiang Zonglu, (Zheng Kang), Wang Zhaoquan, (Xu Zhi), (Liu Feng), Zhou Aimin, Chen Suiheng and (Le Di)."

CSO: 4005/332

PARTY AND STATE

SHANGHAI SECURITY BUREAU ARRESTS TAIWAN 'AGENT'

OW161359 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] With the support of units concerned and the masses, the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau recently cracked an espionage case involving a special agent sent by Taiwan's espionage organ. Special agent (Lin Yingbiao) and another agent, (Xu Nianfu), have now fallen into the people's dragnet.

(Lin Yingbiao), a dispatched special agent, used to be a staff member of the geological team under the Guangdong Geological Bureau. In 1963 he stowed away to Hong Kong, where he sold important intelligence information on our country to foreigners on three occasions. In spring of 1981, (Lin) was recruited by the KMT's cloak-and-dagger organ in Taiwan. After August of 1981, he accepted the KMT authorities' assignment and sneaked into Shanghai, Wuhan and other places on many occasions under the pretext of visiting his relatives and doing business; actually he was there to collect intelligence, recruit personnel and carry out espionage activities. Through a friend, (Lin Yingbiao) became acquainted with (Xu Nianfu), a worker of a certain plant in Shanghai. Knowing that (Xu Nianfu) was lazy, did not like to work and hankered after comforts, (Lin) dragged (Xu) into the mire with petty favors. Under (Lin Yingbiao's) instigation, (Xu Nianfu) delivered intelligence information to an espionage organ on many times.

Last year, with the espionage organ's order and huge amounts of money, (Lin Yingbiao) tried to recruit personnel in our key departments with (Xu's) assistance in an attempt to expand their espionage activities. Their plot was promptly discovered by our vigilant public security organ and people. Large amounts of evidence of their crimes of carrying out espionage activities were also quickly collected. With the approval of the procuratorial department, dispatched special agent (Lin Yingbiao) and agent (Xu Nianfu) have been arrested according to law.

CSO: 4005/332

## PARTY AND STATE

### BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SOCIETY--Nanjing, 3 Dec (XINHUA)--The society for the study of the history of international relations of China held its second annual meeting in Nanjing from 25 November to 1 December. Among the topics discussed at the meeting were the causes for World War II and the development of the British-Russian relations in the contemporary history of international relations and the situation after the war. The scholars attending the meeting held that in the study of the international relations, it is necessary not only to attach importance to results of the study achieved by foreign scholars, but also to gradually form China's own theory of the causes of World War II through independent thinking. The meeting elected new council of the society with Wang Shengzu as president of the council. The society, founded in 1980, now has over 380 members. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 3 Dec 82 OW]

DEPUTIES CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE--On the afternoon of 11 January, the 18th meeting of the fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress standing committee made a decision of the provincial people's congress standing committee on setting up a deputies credentials committee. The decision said: To do a better job in examining the qualifications of the deputies to the sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress, the fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress standing committee made a decision on setting up the deputies credentials committee. The committee members are as follows: Jia Jiumin, chairman; Ren Manjun, vice chairman; and members (in the order of the number of strokes of the Chinese names) Wang Hanjie, Liu Yongye, Yang Xiuyu, (Chen Junxi), (Ma Zhaowen), (Zhong Dahong) and (Ji Shichang). [Text] [OW141359 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1126 GMT 12 Jan 83]

FUJIAN TO HOLD SIXTH CONGRESS--On the afternoon of 11 January, the 18th meeting of the fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress standing committee adopted a decision of the provincial people's congress standing committee on the election of deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress and on the timing of the convocation of the first session of the sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress. The decision said: A total of 580 deputies will be elected to the sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress. In electing the deputies we must ensure that the workers, peasants, intellectuals, cadres, PLA, democratic parties, patriotic personages, returned overseas Chinese, Taiwan compatriots and minority nationalities are fully represented. The decision also stipulated that the first session of the sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress will be convened in Fuzhou before the end of April 1983. [Text] [OW141345 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1124 GMT 12 Jan 83]

RESOLUTION ON CONSTITUTION ADOPTED--On the afternoon of 11 January, the 18th meeting of the fifth Fujian Provincial People's Congress standing committee adopted a resolution of the provincial people's congress standing committee on conscientiously studying, publicizing and implementing the new constitution. The resolution pointed out: The various localities must vigorously organize the people to study and publicize the new constitution during the spring festival period. By correlating with the realities, it is essential to extensively and intensively conduct education on socialist democracy and the socialist legal system in order to enhance every citizen's sense of being masters of the country, raise their self-consciousness in observing and defending the constitution, and ensure and supervise the implementation of the constitution. The resolution stressed: The cadres at all levels, particularly the leading cadres and the people's deputies at various levels, must take the lead in studying, publicizing and implementing the new constitution and in uniting and leading the people to wage resolute struggles against all acts violating and undermining the constitution. [Text] [OW141349 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 12 Jan 83]

DEMOCRATIC PARTIES RECRUIT MEMBERS--Since the beginning of this year, eight democratic party organizations in Shanghai, including the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, the China Democratic League, the China Democratic National Construction Association, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, the Jiusan Society, the Taiwan Democratic Self-government League and the China Zhi Gong Dang, have admitted a total of 1,400 new members. This information was obtained by our reporter from the fifth meeting of the fifth Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee. In recruiting new members, the eight democratic party organizations in Shanghai, adhering to the principle of concentrating on their respective fields of activities and on the middle and upper levels, paid attention to absorbing representative figures from among the intellectuals and middle-aged professionals. The average age of the new members is generally around 50. Many middle-aged key members have been promoted into leading bodies of these party organizations at various levels. As a result, the work of the party organizations has taken on a viror-our new outlook. [Text] [OW012200 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 82 p 2]

PERSONNEL CHANGES APPROVED--On the basis of the submission of the provincial people's government and in accordance with the examination and discussion made on 17 January 1983 by the 15th meeting of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee, it has been decided that (Li Yuanshi) is appointed director of the provincial agricultural and animal husbandry department; (Du Chengyan) is appointed director of the provincial commerce department; (Zhang Ming) is appointed director of the provincial industrial and commercial administrative bureau; and (Li Shicheng) is appointed director of the provincial cultural department. In addition, the former director of the provincial broadcasting bureau is removed from his post. [Text] [SK180924 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Jan 83]

CYL DELEGATES VISITED--Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the supreme people's procuratorate, and Chen Puru, minister of railways, who once worked in Liaoning, visited Liaoning delegates to the 11th CYL National Congress at their boarding place on 2 January. Huang Huoqing said: Seeing you spirited young people, I

seem to become young myself. I extend greetings to you. You delegates, like batteries, have come to be charged in Beijing. After being thoroughly charged, you must return to your province to give heat and light and to make greater contributions to achieving the three basic turns for the better. Liaoning is where Lei Feng came from. In the days to come, more Lei Feng-type persons should come into being. Comrade Chen Puru said: Your CYL committee should serve as a shock team in the four modernizations drive and as a vanguard in creating a new situation. After meeting with the delegates, Huang Huoqing and Chen Puru posed for a group photo with them. [Text] [SK040112 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Jan 83]

MOTION COMMITTEE--Namelist of the motions examination committee of the fifth session of the seventh Shanghai People's Congress (35 people) Chairman: Wang Tao Vice Chairmen: Lu Yudao, Fang Yang, Zhao Chaogou and Ai Ding. Members: (in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames) Ding Zhengduo, Ma Da, Wang Wei, Wang Zuyu, Deng Peixin, Xiang Shubao, Liu Liangmo, Guan Jian (female), Jiang Diancheng, Xu Xueyan, Sun Yufu, Wang Dingzeng, Li Zuochang, Li Jiaqi, Yang Zhijun, Xiao Lin, Zhang Hua, Zhang Huiwen, Lu Guoxian, Lu Weidu, Chen Xia, Chen Zhundi, Luo Zhufeng, Zhou Yunchang, Yao Jing, Zhong Daxuan, Gao Xiaochong, Cao Yanfang (female), Cui Lu and Pan Lie. [Text] [OW012130 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Dec 82 p 2]

CONGRESS CONCLUDED 3 JANUARY--The fifth session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress concluded on 3 January. Provincial People's Congress standing committee Vice Chairman Luo Qiuyue presided at the closing ceremony. Other executive chairmen present were Wan Da, Guo Sen, Yin Ziming, Qi Shouliang, Wang Hanfu, Tao Zhiyue, Liu Shihong, Wu Zhiyuan, Kong Anmin, Shi Bangzhi, Chen Xinmin, and Liu Chunqiao. The session adopted resolutions on the various work reports submitted to it. Provincial people's congress standing committee Chairman Wan Da Made the closing speech. After hailing the success and achievements of the session, he called on the province to work hard to fulfill all the tasks for 1983. He continued: "The first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress will be convened in April. The people of all nationalities in the province must take practical action to greet it." [Summary] [HK040128 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jan 83]

SESSION HEARS REPORTS--The fifth session of the Fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress held a full gathering on 31 December to listen to work reports delivered by provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Qi Shouliang, provincial higher people's court President Miao Jiefu, and Chief Provincial Procurator Ma Chunyi. In addition provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Kong Anmin gave an explanation of the number and election of deputies of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. Provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Yin Ziming presided. Qi Shouliang noted that the provincial people's congress standing committee had carried out the following tasks during the year: 1) formulating local laws and supervising law enforcement; 2) listening to and examining reports from the provincial government, court and procuratorate, and supporting and stimulating the work of those bodies; 3) reflecting the views and demands of the masses and urging the departments concerned to solve urgent problems in the masses' production and daily life; 4) organizing the people throughout the



province to discuss the draft of the revised constitution. Comrade Kong Anmin said in his explanation: There will be 1,000 deputies to the 6th Provincial People's Congress, and their election will be completed by mid-March 1983. [Summary] [HK020610 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Dec 82]

SLANDERER OF LEADERS SENTENCED--The Luoyang Municipal Intermediate People's Court publicly pronounced sentence on (Zhang Guolao) on 14 December for disturbing social order and slandering party and state leaders. He was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment. During the 10 years of internal turmoil, criminal (Zhang Guolao) actively followed the gang of four, engaged in beating, smashing and looting in a big way, and seriously sabotaged order in society, work, production and traffic. In April 1979 criminal (Zhang) absconded to avoid punishment. After his arrest in 1981, he committed the crime of slandering party and state leaders while in detention. It is very right and proper that (Zhang Guolao) has been punished according to law. The masses applauded this. [Text] [HK060614 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jan 83]

CSO: 4005/330

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON EMPEROR YONGZHENG

HK251344 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jan 83 p 5

[Article by Wang Sizhi [3769 1895 3112]: "Yongzheng, inheritor and developer of the 'Kangxi-Qianlong Golden Age'"]

[Text] Previous comments on Emperor Yongzheng, the third emperor of the Qing Dynasty, were mostly on the negative side, for the commentators used to focus on his personal character. They held that Yongzheng was a sinister and ruthless person, as he came to power by "seizing the emperor position from the orthodox successor." Based on this, they made their comments on Yongzheng's administration.

Serving as a link between Emperor Kangxi and Emperor Qianlong, Yongzhen played the role of an inheritor and a developer of the "Kangxi-Qianlong Golden Age." He inherited Kangxi's great cause of unifying the whole of China, developed and consolidated the unified multinational country, vigorously and speedily rectified various defects of the late years of the Kangxi reign and reformed some systems, thus creating conditions for the further development of the Qing Dynasty in the Kangxi period. During the 100-odd years of the three generations of Emperor Kangxi, Emperor Yongzheng and Emperor Qianlong, society experienced a period of initial development to full development. At that time, China was the most powerful feudal country in Asia, having a solid national strength and a prosperous economy. Yongzheng played an important role in achieving this, and his historical position should, of course, be affirmed.

Yongzheng was in power for 13 years--not a very long time. But he did quite a lot of things to resolve some problems which had to be resolved by the Qing Dynasty in its development.

Although Kangxi unified the whole country, there were still some factors of unrest in the country. During the rule of Yongzheng, he put down a tribal rebellion in Qinghai Province and appointed administrative officials in Xining and Xizang. He practiced a system of "central authorities appointing a local official instead of a tribal official elected from local people" in Hunan Hubei, Guangdong, Guangxi and the minority nationality areas in southwest China and established the local administrative organs of prefectures and counties. All these measures played a positive role in strengthening the leadership of the central government of the Qing Dynasty over Xizang, Qinghai and minority

nationality areas and consolidating and promoting the development of a unified multinational country.

Yongzheng held that the personal integrity of officials was the key to exercising the administrative power of the state. If officials were greedy, cruel and ruthless, "even the benevolent governments of Yao and Shun become harsh ones." This remark was aimed at various defects in official circles in the late years of the Kangxi reign. Kangxi was an outstanding feudal emperor but in his late years, official administration became lax and both civil and military officials were universally dejected and apathetic. His grandson, Qianlong, criticized him as "having the defect of being excessively lenient and indulgent." As a result, the chronic illness of feudal bureaucrats became increasingly serious and corruption and bribery became more and more popular. There was a saying: "Official chops mean robberies." ("Ji Kui Ji" [4764 2585 6060] Vol 3, from "Major Political Affairs in the Kangxi Reign") At that time, the objectionable practices of senior civil and military officials, such as Du Fu [the title of a senior official in China's feudal society] demanding gifts from their subordinates on holidays, became an open secret for practicing corruption and taking bribes. Officials at prefectural and county levels extorted money from the people by levying various taxes on them. Arrears of revenues of some provinces amounted to several hundred thousand [unit of measure not specified], others even to several million. The state was short of money. To deal with these deep-rooted evil practices, Yongzheng, after coming to power, immediately declared to "strengthen discipline and put things in good order." In the first month of the first year of the Yongzheng calendar, he issued 11 decrees one after another and instructed "Du, Fu, Ti and Zhen [titles of officials of China's feudal society] in various areas, civilian officials up to the positions of Shou and Ling, and military officials up to the positions of Shou and Ling, and military officials up to the positions of Can and You" should assume their official responsibilities. "Shenzhu (Kangxi) adopted a lenient policy but Shizhu (Yongzheng) adopted a harsh one." ("Scripts of History of the Qing Dynasty--True Story of Shizhu") Yongzheng proclaimed that he would not forgive those whom Kangxi had forgiven and would enforce the law to the letter upon its promulgation by severely punishing those officials at all levels who failed to assume their official duties, chased after fame and complaints and sought personal interests. Many officials were thus dismissed. In the second year of the Yongzheng calendar, Huang Shuling, the governor of Zhejiang Province, defied the law. When he was instructed to inspect the salt business in Hubei Province, somebody secretly submitted a report to Yongzheng, saying that Huang Shuling had taken bribes from Wu Yushan, a salt merchant, and "went canvassing for appointing Wu as the general agent of the salt business." Yongzheng immediately issued an order, saying: "This is a minor affair, but Huang Shuling acts wantonly even in his first official appointment. If he continues this way, he will dare to do everything illegal in the future. He really runs counter to my expectation in appointing him." "Dong Hua Lu" by Jiang Liangqi, p 245) therefore, he relieved Huang Shuling of the post and brought him to trial. The minister of finance, Peng Weixin, violated relevant regulations and secretly borrowed 1,800 taels of silver from the Ministry of Finance. When learning this, Yongzheng ordered the judicial organs to bring Peng Weixin to trial and passed a death sentence, with probation, on him. Provincial governors throughout the country were shocked and frightened. Yang Zongren, governor of Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong and Guangxi; Yang Mingshi, governor of Yunnan; and Shi Wenzhuo,

governor of Henan, all submitted statements to the royal court, calling for the "thorough abolition" of all objectional practices of asking for holiday gifts from one's subordinates in official organs at all levels and claiming their "innocence" by pledging that they "had obtained nothing." They said that the abolition of the objectionable practice of asking for holiday gifts "would provide no excuses for officials at prefectural and county levels to make use of this and would block the way for superiors to extort properties from their subordinates." This remark was tantamount to the acknowledgement of superiors extorting properties from subordinates and of officials at prefectural and county levels exploiting the masses by using various excuses. Yongzheng also severely punished aristocrats who "were arrogant and imperious" and "wantonly engaged in corruption and extortion." "Therefore, all princes and dukes earnestly observed the law and dared not act arbitrarily." ("Shiao Ting Zha Lu," pp 12-13) Furthermore, Yongzheng ordered all provincial governors to report the crimes of those soldiers of man nationality who "took advantage of their power and position to rob or even hurt and kill others" and to punish or execute them in the localities without mercy. All these harsh measures taken by Yongzheng eased the chronic illness of the then feudal bureaucrats to a certain extent, which was described by the history book as "people are sacred and dare not act arbitrarily." As a result, civil servants were relatively honest in performing their official duties under the rule of Yongzheng.

In straightening out state administration, Yongzheng aimed at eliminating the evil practice of those officials who stuck to old customs, had greedy desires and paid no attention to state affairs. He made himself quite clear on this. There were some well-known officials, such as Tian Wenjing and Li Wei, who made themselves popular for their harsh behavior and daring action and were trusted by Yongzheng. Ki Wei acted roughly in his capacity, different from the old habits of the official circles. He bravely assumed his responsibility, never looked ahead and behind, never practiced favoritism and never flinched in the face of bigwigs. All his actions offended many influential officials, who lodged a complaint against him with Yongzheng. But Yongzheng turned down it, saying that "it is widely known that Li Wei acts roughly," but he was "an upright person." "I appreciate his noble personal integrity and his courage to assume responsibility and wish to eliminate the evil practice of looking ahead and behind in performing one's duties and paying no attention to state affairs in his behavior."

Another problem which needed to be urgently resolved after Yongzheng came to power was the financial difficulties of the state. In order to collect sufficient income for the state, he continued to encourage the reclamation of farmland and the development of production. Under his rule, the area of arable land reached 800 million mu, the highest recorded in the official book of the Qing Dynasty. What was significant was that Yongzheng had noticed that "population has been increasing with each passing day but the area of land is limited," that is, the pressure caused by the increase of the population. Hence, he adopted a policy of diversified economy, centering on the production of grain. He instructed officials of various provinces that "land where food crops can be planted should be treated as a treasure and be reclaimed and cultivated," and "various trees should be planted near houses, on ridges, on desolate mountains and on uncultivated land. Mulberry leaves can be used as forage for silkworms,

dates and chestnuts can be used as food for humans, and tung trees can be used economically. Other trees can be used for burning as fuel. Officials should be appointed to make arrangements for planting trees." In addition, he encouraged the development of animal husbandry. "If sheep in northern areas and pigs in southern areas can be properly raised and milked, they will benefit the people's livelihood." He demanded that officials at all levels must "make full use of man power and natural resources." ("True Record of Qing Shizong," Vol 16)

As far as the tax system was concerned, Yongzheng, on the basis of a trial implementation in certain areas, carried out an important reform and practiced the system of "poll tax according to land," that is, allotted poll tax to land, to ensure tax income. Because some bureaucrats and landlords engaged in malpractices, "some have less land and more population; some have more land and less population; some have lost properties but still pay the same poll tax; some have obtained properties but fail to pay more poll tax." Consequently, there was an uneven allotment of financial burden and the income from poll tax could not be ensured as poor people possessed no properties and land. After implementing the system of "allotting pool tax according to land," those who owned more land had to pay more poll tax, those who owned less land paid less poll tax and those who owned no land paid no poll tax, thus alleviating the burden of poor peasants. As a population tax of the feudal society, poll tax had existed for several thousand years and would henceforth not be levied independently. As a result, the state relatively relaxed its personal control on peasants. All these corresponded with the trend of historical development and played a positive role in social and economic life.

In view of the serious arrears of revenues in various provinces and the difficult circumstances in the country, Yongzheng resolutely and swiftly investigated the problem of arrears of revenues and ordered officials to recover the arrears within a definite time. If the arrears were due to the embezzlement of officials, these officials must be "punished according to law and not be forgiven." As many people's houses were searched and their properties were confiscated to recover the arrears, Yongzheng therefore gained a bad reputation of being fond of searching others' houses and confiscating others' properties. Due to a series of rectifications and reforms and the measures of developing production, the financial situation greatly improved. Zhao Lian, the prince of Li Qing [a title of a person of royal lineage], said: During the years of Emperor Kangxi, "the state was short of money and suffered from financial difficulties." Yongzheng straightened out state administration and conducted serious investigations into the state treasury and sealed it up after verification. "There were more than 30 million tales of silver in the last year of the rule of Yongzheng and the state had enough money." "Granaries were also well replenished and the storage could be used for more than 20 years. All this shows that Yongzheng was good at handling state affairs." ("Xiao Ting Zha Lu," p 9)

Yongzhen came to power at a time when the Qing Dynasty met quite a lot of difficulties. He made vigorous efforts to eliminate evil practices, thus promoting the further development of the Qing Dynasty. Based on this, some people hold that the Qing Dynasty would have declined earlier if no rectification had been carried out by Yongzheng. This is not unreasonable. Of course, Yongzheng made many mistakes, which are not enough to deny all his historical merits.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SYMPOSIA ON MODERN SCHOOL OF LITERATURE, ART

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[Article by staff reporters Lei Dai [7191 6671] and Xiao Rong [2556 5554]:  
"Adhere to the Correct Path for the Development of Literature--Notes on the  
Symposia on Realism and Modernism"]

[Text] The question of how to further develop literary creation and make literature and art play a specific and important role in propagating communist ideology and building socialist spiritual civilization as inspired by the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress is one with which the literary and art circles are generally concerned at present. For this reason, our magazine recently held two sumposia for writers and critics emphasizing the exchange of ideas on the development of realism and the means to study and draw on the experience of the modern school of literature and art of the West.

The two symposia were held in the following circumstances: In recent years, our literary and artistic creation began to flourish and great results have been achieved. Since profound changes are taking place in social life, the questions of how to adapt to such a new situation and how to create a great deal of fine works which reflect people's life and struggle and which are worthy to exist in this great age of ours are the questions with which many writers and critics are concerned and into which they are inquiring. In addition, with the gradual introduction of the contemporary Western literary and artistic works and theories and philosophical thinking, our contemporary literary and artistic creation is to a certain extent influenced by them in theory or in its method of artistic expression. In the theoretical aspect, some comrades advance the "new aesthetic principles," some suggest that "Chinese literature needs a 'modern school,'" some think that it is necessary to subscribe to "Marxist modernism" and some hold that since we have entered the atomic age, therefore, "it is necessary to have many schools, forms of expression and styles of literature and art" and so on. On realism and modernism and on the relationship between modernization and the modern school, many distinctly different views exist. Obviously, these issues are directly related to the direction of development of our literature and art and it is extremely necessary to discuss and study them.

These two symposia were academic meetings on issues related to literature and art. The symposia adhered to the principle of combining the theory with the

practice of creation and the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." There was much free exchange of views and people spoke without any inhibitions at the symposia. In line with the common desire for the promotion of unity and flourishing creation, the writers and critics present expressed their opinions on and inquired into many important issues.

#### Where Does the Key to Developing Literary and Artistic Creation at the Present Stage Lie

Many comrades held: In the past 1 or 2 years, many writers went right to the frontline of the four modernizations and plunged into the fiery struggle to observe and learn through their personal experience the tremendous changes which our society was experiencing. After thinking deeply, they will surely produce fine moving works in the future. However, it cannot be denied that there are writers who in varying degrees live in isolation from the masses. They are not concerned with and do not have a true understanding of the thoughts and feelings of the masses. They avoid the acute social contradictions which are taking place in the new period. Some create behind closed doors and express their personal grief and melancholy. Some make up stories with hearsay and replace the description of the rich and complex reality of life with misunderstanding and coincidence. Consequently, a handful of vulgar and low-grade works which lack substance emerge. Under such circumstances, the key issue is that we hope a great number of writers would plunge into the turbulent current of life, keenly reflect the times and people's demands and produce works which are rich in content and written with good techniques. In this way, a new, flourishing situation will be created in socialist literature and art.

Many comrades held that we must make it clear first that Marxism essentially differs from the modern school of the West in world outlook and concept of art, and that they are two different ideological systems. It is incomplete and incorrect to say that the modern school of literary thinking represents the prospects of development of world literature and to directly equate the development of material production with the development and evolution of literature. The view which holds that literature of the steam engine age has lost its appreciation value, that the artistic method of realism is out of date, that the entire literary and art sphere of the West is now dominated by the modern school of the West and that with our implementation of the four modernizations, "literature and art of the modern school of thought and feelings" will certainly emerge does not tally with the facts and is theoretically groundless.

At the symposia, people cited numerous materials and analysed how the modern school and historical conditions. Some comrades held that its emergence, its taking shape and its development have their own particular and profound social and ideological origins. It is a product produced at a time when capitalism entered the monopolization stage, it is also a product produced under the influence of various irrational trends of modern philosophical and social thinking. Its central feature is to express the sense of crisis and alienation of man in capitalist societies. In many works of the modern school, man is opposed to man and to society, the relationship between man and nature is characterized by "anti-nature" and the relationship between man and himself characterized by

the loss of the self. Thus, the modern school of literature and art of the West is fundamentally differently from our socialist literature and art in its nature, mission, functions and object; it cannot become the direction of the development of our literature. The view which holds that "the modern school of art and literature of the West will create idealistic works which are beneficial to human progress, which make people full of confidence and which describe the new look of the future new world" is not convincing.

There were also some comrades who said that as far as the main trend of the modern school of the West is concerned, to indiscriminately say that it is decadent, reactionary and on the decline is to oversimplify the situation. Many writers of the modern school are unwilling to sink into degradation; they struggle, they are not apologists for imperialism, their works are the reflection of the abnormal monopoly-capitalist social relationships and social crises. Pessimism, nihilism and perplexity closely follow them. Obviously, their techniques cannot be separated from the expression of life, thoughts and spiritual conditions under such specific conditions. Some comrades have analysed the reasons why at present certain writers and readers in our country have come under the influence of the modern school of literature and art of the West. They said that the 10 years of internal disorder led to some young people's disillusionment with their ideals and their faith wavered; therefore, features of the works of the modern school such as the so called pursuit of the value of man and of the self and the expression of the sense of crisis in a turmoil can easily arouse their sympathy. However, we should soberly see that our turmoil is a complication in the entire process of development and that a monopoly-capitalist society offers no way out and is hopeless. Thus, we cannot isolate the issue or look at it superficially. The modern school of literature and art cannot answer the questions raised in our actual life and literary development. We should proceed from China's reality and correctly use other cultures for reference. In this way, we can enrich ourselves and create a revolutionary socialist literature with distinctive Chinese national features.

At the symposia, there were comrades who pointed out that in an age of rapid changes, it is necessary for literature to find a new form, and thus, in a certain sense, innovations in form become the focus of literary breakthroughs. For example, the classical poem with four characters to a line was changed into the classical poem with five characters to a line, Han Yu revitalized literature after it had declined for eight consecutive dynasties and the "May Fourth" literary movement replaced the classical style of writing with the vernacular style and so on. These are examples of the decisive role played by new forms; thus, the question of whether there can be innovations in form has become the focus in development creation.

Many comrades did not agree with such a view. They said that form is important, it is true that form has immense reaction on content. In the past, in a certain period, there was a strong vulgar sociological tendency in the study of the theory of literature, form was despised and artistry not studied. This is incorrect and should be changed. However, at present, the actual situation of creation is precisely that there are writers who are divorced from life and reality, and consequently, the works lack ideological content. It is out of accord with reality to exaggerate the role of form and technique by seeing them as the "focus" of innovation and this is unfavorable to a more profound reflection of the present struggle life.



## Realism Needs to Be Enriched and Developed

Many comrades said: Our literary creation must adhere to the road of realism. However, is it necessary to enrich and develop realism? Was our view of realism in the past not somewhat narrow? In addition to the aspect of opposition, does it have another aspect from which we can draw lessons?

The comrades present generally held that realism is an effective and correct method which has been tested by practice and with which man understands and reflects life in an artistic manner. The history of realism itself tells us that it is undergoing a process of continual development and that it is not immutable. At present, it is still necessary for it to absorb and draw useful nutrients from other artistic methods (including the modern school) to strengthen its vitality. Some comrades cited the historical experience of the development of the culture of the Chinese nation and explained that it enriched itself under the continual influence of foreign cultures. For example, there was the interflow between the culture of the central plains and the culture of the state of Chu and the Han Dynasty and Tang Dynasty drew lessons from the culture of the Western regions and so on. However, all things foreign must be "used by us" and "turned into" our own flesh and blood. Today, we should adopt a critical attitude toward the modern school in absorbing and drawing correct lessons from it but not the narrow-minded attitude of refusing everything. Some comrades said: judging from the practice of creation in recent years, revolutionary realism is being enriched and developed. For example, the description and understanding of man is more profound than ever before, many works have entered the sphere of psychology from the sphere of sociology and have broken through sober objective descriptions, we cannot but say that this is a great development. In addition, there is also a considerable development in the description of human feelings.

Some comrades pointed out that we have not studied enough yet the process of development of realism. How did it become what it is, how many stages has it undergone, what are its characteristics. What new characteristics does the realism outside our country have now and how should our realism be developed and so on? We still lack a systematic theoretical study of all these questions. There were also comrades who held that many comrades engaged in literary or art criticism lack a basic understanding of what is called the spectacle of 20th century literature--the "explosion" of Latin American literature. We do not agree to the view which holds that realism is out of date and that it is on its last legs. However, we should look at its development and see that it has absorbed many things from modernism. Some comrades have reviewed the controversies over realism since the founding of the PRC, from the socialist realism of the Soviet Union which was indiscriminately copied right after the founding of the PRC, the criticism of Qin Zhaoyang's realism--the broad road, the proposal concerning the method of creation which combined revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism by Comrade Mao Zedong in 1958 to the criticism of Shao Quanlin's "deepening of realism" in 1963, we can see that there were "leftist" disturbances in this long and winding process and that narrow-mindedness has also existed in our understanding of realism for a long time.

Proceeding from their own practice of creation, many writers have talked about their understanding of realism. Many comrades held that realism should be broad and diverse. In recent years, we stressed recovering the realistic tradition; this is extremely necessary. The capacity of realism to reproduce life has not been fully promoted. Much traditional experience must be further recovered, promoted and developed. Our writers should master more techniques of writing and have more different approaches. In this way, they can adapt to contemporary life. Some comrades held: Engels' classical discussion on realism is not out of date; however, shall we consider that there are works which do not have plots, whether it is possible to reduce the factor of plot in some works and whether it is absolutely necessary to create typical characters in some works, in particular, short stories? In describing the psychological behavior of the characters, can we describe their "subconscious?"

Some comrades held that: We cannot say that realism is nothing more than the faithful reflection of life. Realism is a mighty main current in the history of literature. We should profoundly study the epochal features of realism and the history and experience of its development in various countries and nations. Realism possesses a strong vitality. No matter whether in the past or in the future, the modern school did not and will not dominate the entire sphere of literature and art of the West. Realism exists and develops. Our revolutionary realism should not only faithfully reflect life but must also include revolutionary tendentiousness. We base on this to learn from the strong points of the literature and art of various countries and schools and digest and absorb useful nutrients from them. In this way, a mighty current of revolutionary realism will be formed.

#### How to Use Correctly the Modern School of Literature of the West as a Reference

During the discussions, many comrades held that: Marxists should be the successors to all fine human cultures. Chinese socialist literature must be good at continuously absorbing nutrients from the fine cultures of other nations in a critical manner to develop itself. In approaching the modern school of literature and art of the West, we must adhere to the Marxist scientific approach. We must actively understand it first, and then carry out the "most correct, most careful and most profound" study on it (Lenin: "The Tasks of the Youth Leagues"); finally, we draw a realistic conclusion. After that, we make it clear what should be accepted and what should be rejected and find out what is the difference between our literature and it. In short, on the one hand, we must base ourselves on the particular historical conditions of the capitalist society of the West to analyse and understand the reasons for its emergence and the role it plays; on the other hand, we must consider the role it plays in our society and our literary and art creation; we must not equate the two and confuse them. We should not indiscriminately imitate it without making an analysis, or totally deny it and refuse to use it for reference. This is incorrect. We have learned many lessons from the "leftist" mistakes in handling foreign cultures. Now, we should avoid making the same mistakes again.

In recent years, foreign literary study workers did some significant and valuable work in criticizing modern and contemporary foreign literature. Some writers have gained inspiration and learned lessons in artistry from it and relatively

successful attempts have been made. These attempts, for example, Wang Meng's [3729 5536] "The Butterfly" and so on, have won the approval of the masses of readers and critics. However, in introducing works of foreign literature, there are phenomena which deserve our attention. According to preliminary statistics, there are more than 300 articles and more than 10 monographs reviewing works of the modern school. These works, articles and monographs play an active role in helping us increase knowledge, understand the current situation of the development of foreign literature and widen our field of vision. However, of these articles, there are some which are not strict in choice or accurate in reviewing. Social and historical conditions are not comprehensively and clearly explained. In addition, there are even the phenomena of flattery and of lacking the necessary analysis and criticism. These articles exert negative influence on young readers and young people interested in literature. Some of these young people have been out of touch with foreign works and are curious about strange things. They lack the ability to judge things and they are so hungry that they are not choosy about their food. Consequently, they are affected by the negative aspects of the works before they know it; there are also some young people interested in literature who have little experience of life. They blindly imitate. Consequently, they take the wrong road of creation by mistake; some are in fact more interested in the philosophical thinking of the works than their forms, so it is all the more necessary for experts in foreign literary studies, critics, writers and people in education circles to strive together under the guidance of Marxism to correctly review and analyse literary works of the modern school and help the young readers and young people interested in literature promote their ability to judge and acquire scientific understanding.

Some comrades held that: There are many sects in the modern school of literature and the situation is complicated. However, it has an idealistic ideological system which belongs to the bourgeois ideological category. As to its attitude toward society, the principal tendency is "anti-social," the self is eulogized and strong individualism promoted. However, there are some fine works which have revealed the abnormal social relationship in contemporary Western societies, people's morbid state of mind and emotions such as pessimism and hopelessness and which reflected that people are discontented with and deny the capitalist society. Some of them are even written in a profound, ingenious and witty way. We can say that they have in certain respects enriched the means of literary expression and explored certain realms of aesthetics. Some comrades mentioned that: Although there are many shortcomings in the means of artistic expression of the literary works of the modern school, however, they stress subjective expression, artistic imagination and innovations in form. Thus, there are many respects which we can learn from. We cannot sweepingly say that it is idealistic to lay stress on imagination, that to stress the innermost being is to be divorced from reality, that it is formalistic to stress artistic forms and that to lay stress on the uniqueness of one's artistic expression is nothing more than self-expression. We must make concrete and meticulous analyses of all these issues. We must study the success, failure and experience of the modern school in applying techniques and the question of how we can apply these techniques.

Concerning the question of which of the techniques and skills of the modern school of literature we should learn from, most of the comrades present at the

symposia held that: It is not necessary to set limitations and provisions, give the writers a free hand in their exploration and experimentation. However, this must be based on the needs of the times, characteristics of society and national habits, in other words, "we should draw on it critically to meet the actual needs of the Chinese people." (Mao Zedong: "On Coalition Government") "Let them be unconsciously mixed with the culture of our nation," but "not to let Chinese things and foreign things be 'welded' together." (Zhou Enlai: "Speeches delivered at the seminar on work in the literary and artistic fields and at the meeting on feature films creation")

These two symposia were successively held from 15-19 October and from 8-9 November. Feng Mu and Kong Luosun, chief editors of "Wenyi Bao," and Tang Yin and Tang Dacheng, deputy chief editors of "Wenyi Bao" chaired the symposia. There were more than 40 people, including Chen Huangmei, Chen Bingyi, Yuan Kejia, Cheng Daixi, Xu Feiguang, Gu Xiang, Zheng Bonong, Shen Jinmei, Zhang Delin, Xie Changyu, Feng Jianmin, Zhang Shengze, Wu Liang; Wang Meng, Chen Rong, Lin Jinlan, Deng Youmei, Cong Weixi, Zhang Jie, Feng Jicai, Liu Xinwu, Gao Xingjian, Li Tuo, Li You, Zheng Wanlong, Peng Jingfeng, Lan Mang, Liu Mingjiu, Zhang, Yinglun, Xu Juemin, Liang Guangdi, Wang Chunyuan, Xie Yongwang, Fang Shunjing, Liu Xicheng, Chen Danchen, Li Jikai and Wu Taichang, who had attended these two symposia.

At the first symposium, Comrade Shao Dazhen and Comrade Shao Mujun respectively gave briefings on the situation of the modern school of art and movies.

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